

Libraries

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The Library and Scholarship¹

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The library was once the only source and abode of scholarship. It existed for the scholar and only for the scholar. Today, the content of literature has vastly and rapidly expanded. The content of the word scholarship has not kept pace with it. Some curious anomalies result.

For instance, no one would hesitate to call a man a "scholar" who had devoted his life to the study of Spanish grammar. But if he had made notable contributions to chemistry, he would not be generally so-called. He would be termed a "scientist." Similarly, a student of theories of the godhead in theological treatises would be a scholar. A student of the methods of the creator as exemplified in the organs of the human body would not.

The reason for this restriction does not for the moment interest us. For our purposes today I shall disregard it so far as recorded results go. I shall treat as scholarship systematic expert knowledge of whatever is recorded in books. This puts the library back where it belongs, as the repository of source material for the scholar.

There has been a tendency in the past to deny the name of scholarship to the possession of any kind of utilitarian knowledge. There has been some effort

to glorify knowledge that can not conceivably be put to any kind of use. Now any body of knowledge was originally assembled, systematized and taught, because it could be used for some purpose or because such use seemed likely in the future. After centuries of use, change of conditions may make it less useful or may even make it useless. Custom having given it a sort of consecration, it continues to be taught. It is rare, however, that a subject of this kind becomes absolutely useless. Its interest as a subject for study depends not on its present paucity of use, but on account of its former usefulness. Again; such subjects as certain branches of mathematics have been extended into regions where they have at present no application. Their value to scholarship, however, resides not in their present apparent usefulness, but in the fact, amply attested by experience, that applications will ultimately be found for them.

We must not forget, however, that from any standpoint books may be used by others than scholars and for reasons unconnected with scholarship. The man who reads the works of Charles Dickens, we will say, for the pure joy of doing so (which was the way in which the author intended them to be read) is certainly not a scholar. If another man goes thru them to examine Dickens' use of ad-

¹ Address given at the Convocation of the University of the State of New York, October 17, 1930.

verbs, he may find material for what will be called a scholarly disquisition on that point. I am not, I trust, depreciating the study of grammar when I state my opinion that the unscholarly treatment of Dickens is more appropriate and useful than the scholarly.

What I have just said would indicate that practically any kind of book may serve as source material for the scholar. Whether it may so serve in a particular instance will depend on what the scholar is after. A great German-Swiss scholar, Cardinal Ehrle, whose specialty is medieval philosophy, told me in Rome last year, that so far as he was concerned, printed books were of negligible value. The worth of a library depended on its manuscript content. That removed from consideration everything in the United States. There are other subjects of study and research, of course, where one would have to come to the United States to find anything at all.

As the final repository of all scholarly material, it would seem to be the library's business to assist the scholar to find what he wants, to place it quickly before him, and to some extent to aid him in analyzing and understanding it. The first step toward this result was the shelving of material in some kind of order, the next was the subject catalog, the next the introduction into this catalog of analytical entries. We reached this stage long ago. How much we are in advance of some of the great libraries of Europe in this respect may be seen from an examination of their catalog facilities. The Vatican library, for instance, has never had any complete catalog at all. As is well-known it is now being cataloged under American auspices. About 1939, when the catalog is complete, it will be possible to get a book within ten minutes instead of waiting two or three days for it. But incomplete cataloging is not a fault of European libraries only. One of the first shocks I had in my library career was caused by reading in

the report of one of our greatest universities the calm statement that the books in a large section of its library stack had never even been accurately counted. They just measured the lineal feet of shelving and guessed at the number. Of course these books could not have been cataloged. I have uncataloged books in my own library. We are buying books faster than we can catalog them. We can not afford to increase our cataloging force and we can not afford to stop buying books. Other libraries are in the same predicament.

As for the analytical entries, I wish we had statistics of how far each library has gone—and something on which to base those statistics. We are in danger, I think, of laying too much stress on the fact that a publication is an uncombined unit. A comparatively worthless pamphlet, of 60 pages, especially if in a neat binding, gets cataloged, whereas a valuable chapter of 100 pages in a large work may have no notice in the catalog. If the catalog must be incomplete it would be better to pass over the pamphlet and catalog the chapter.

And now we are going to give personal service to the serious searcher after knowledge, sometimes while our catalogs are still incomplete. Most of the new advisory departments have little to do with the higher aspects of scholarship.

The advanced scholar usually knows more of his subject and its sources of information than our advisory departments. There are exceptions, of course, in the very large libraries. Everyone has heard of the "chairs" in the Library of Congress. It will be remembered that in Dr Poole's original plan for the Newberry library, each department was to be presided over by an expert. After swinging entirely away from the departmental plan, we are returning to it, in part, so far as the arrangement of our books is concerned, especially since Mr Brett at Cleveland showed us that it is not incompatible with the unified orderly ar-

rangement to be found in a single stack-room. But our plan is Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. The books are departmentally arranged, but one looks in vain, generally, for the expert departmental custodian. The readers' advisory department is an attempt to restore the balance. It belongs logically with the unified stack arrangement. With a departmental system the advisors should as logically be sent each to his or her proper section. Who has a large enough advisory staff for this? Practically a small group must advise about everything. And as those who need the advice are usually beginners in scholarship, no great harm is done.

I am sorry that in the Library of Congress these posts are called "chairs." Comparison with a college or other institution where formal education is administered is inevitable, and perhaps intentionally so. But the major advantage of the library in adult education is that its instruments and methods are not formal. We can and should systematize them; we need not formalize them. A library does not and should not teach; it merely helps the reader to learn. It directs like a guide post, not like a man at the steering wheel.

It has been astutely pointed out by Carl B. Roden, of the Chicago public library, that the situation calls for "a new pedagogy." I have before called attention to this diagnosis, but without exciting much notice. Most librarians assume that the kind of pedagogy we now have is quite sufficient—that of the schools. But they lose sight of the fact that we already have many schools, and that presumably they know their own business. Why should we try to do badly what they are trying to do well? We have already our own objectives, with methods adapted to obtaining them. Why should not the shoemaker stick to his last?

Let me give an obvious instance—the lack of books adapted to the beginning

adult scholar. We have plenty of elementary works, but they are written for children; also plenty of advanced works, written for advanced students. Books for the beginners with mature minds are rare indeed. Also, school and college textbooks almost always, whether intentionally or unintentionally, assume that the aid of a teacher is constantly available. In other words, they are not self-contained from an instructional standpoint and can not easily be used without a teacher. Anyone who has tried to take up by himself some study will bear me out in this. The English and ourselves are badly to blame in this respect, but the Germans are surely the worst. Their textbook writers apparently assume that difficulty of comprehension is a proof of depth of thought. The prize for clear and simple presentation of difficult ideas may be awarded to the French. I commend their dictum "If it isn't clear, it isn't French" to writers in all other tongues.

If the library is to go heavily into the business of systematized adult education—and we seem to have decided that it shall—it should have at its disposal elementary texts, clearly written, but adapted to mature minds, and they should be so far as possible self contained. It will not do to assume in presenting subject B that the reader is already familiar with subject A. A may always be taken up before B in college, but readers in a library are bound down to no curriculum.

I understand, of course, that there must be some sequence in reading. One must know the multiplication table before he can multiply large numbers. One can not read Vergil in the original until he has studied Latin. These things are obvious. But having more than once met with an obstacle to my studies, in the shape of an assumption that I had read something else that I had never heard of, and being sure that what was essential to the matter in

hand could have been presented then and there in a few paragraphs—or at most a few pages—my sympathy with the adult student who is limited to this sort of presentation is very keen.

Unfortunately for our excursion into a new pedagogy we can not satisfy our own bookish needs. The college professor who wants a textbook on his subject, peculiarly adapted to his own point of view, has only to write one. His students have to buy it, and, whether good or not, it assures him a slight but welcome addition to his income. The librarian who feels the need of dozens of books in dozens of subjects, adapted to his adult-education program can not very well sit down and write them all; he must wait for others, and alas, the others do not appreciate or understand what he wants and must have. He is like a man whose doctor has prescribed a diet. All the cooks he can find insist on preparing rich viands, and not being a cook himself he can not get his own dinner, though he knows precisely what he wants.

What we need to appreciate—both you teachers and we librarians, is that a school or college library and a public library are different things; a book in one is there for a different purpose from the same book in the other. They may be printed from the same type on the same paper and bound in the same cloth; nay more, they may be intended by the author to convey the same ideas, yet they serve different ends, just as two blocks of the same marble may go—one into a college building and one into a department store. A school or college library is subsidiary to the plan of instruction determined by the curriculum. The books in a public library are each of them a curriculum in itself. The reader reads what he pleases and for what purpose he pleases.

It is quite proper that we should advise him if he asks for advice, but he is under no obligation to accept our guidance. It is for this reason that I am opposed to anything in a library that appears like an imitation of the rules and methods of instruction properly belonging to a school or college—definite courses of reading laid down in advance, the award of a certificate that the reader has followed such a course, etc. All such things seem to be likely to create in the reader the false impression that he is getting something that is the exact equivalent of a school or college course. Of course, if he is a serious and thorough reader, he may be getting far more out of it than the harum-scarum youth who barely scrapes through college. Nevertheless, he is getting it in a different way and we should not lose sight of that fact. For this reason, also, I think it a mistake to appoint as reader's adviser in a public library anyone who has spent enough time in formal teaching to acquire the teaching point of view. I have always regarded teaching experience as valuable to a librarian. I am glad that I have had a little of it and am sorry that I could not have had more; but it is a liability rather than an asset in this particular position, for the reasons already set forth.

The fact that a school collection and a public collection of books are primarily to serve different ends, does not of course prevent their working together and helping each other. In fact there have been cases where each has to some extent entered the sphere of the other. Most school libraries are useful to students to some extent for reading unconnected with their school work. Most public libraries lend books to schools and these are used to promote the special ends of the school library. Branch libraries in school buildings that serve a double function—that

of school libraries and public library branches, are operated in an increasing number of library systems, including our own, and have won success in a limited field. Yale University has for more than half a century maintained a separate public library for its students, which was especially useful in the days when students did not use the university library and there was no other public library in New Haven. In New York, St. Louis and probably elsewhere, the public library maintains branches in universities for the special use of students. Certain colleges, for example, Oberlin in Ohio, allow their libraries to function also as public libraries for their communities. The laws of the state of New Hampshire specifically permit college libraries to do this.

I do not consider that any of these facts invalidates my thesis that the use

of books in a course of instruction and in a general public library differs fundamentally. It simply shows that books functioning in either or both these ways may be housed in the same place.

We must not forget that giving a thing a new name does not make it a new thing. The attraction of gravitation was working in the garden of Eden; Sir Isaac Newton did not invent it. During every thunderstorm before man appeared on the earth, the ether was full of what we now call static. We have "discovered" adult education, not invented it. It has been going on unheeded ever since there were libraries—ever since there were books, ever since language was developed, even before that.

Giving it a name has focused our attention upon it. Now that we are conscious of it, we must not flag in our efforts to systematize it and use it.

Detroit Charging System

Ralph A. Ulveling, chief of Branch department, Public library, Detroit, Mich.

In an age when we measure our trip to California by hours rather than months it would be presumptuous to criticize the slow methods of library pioneers who worked in the covered-wagon era. Since that time every means of transportation, every business and institution has increased its speed to keep with the procession. Some have succeeded by machines, others by short cuts. Libraries are using both.

The need for this quickening of pace is apparent. Libraries that 30 years ago were issuing 5,000 books now give out 50,000; others whose book circulation was 100,000 now count their issues in millions. There is a danger that the sheer volume of output may change librarians from advisers on reading to performers of mere mechanical motions, and librarians' duties from something

professional in nature to work of a manual order. In the Detroit public library, as in most other libraries large or small, we have held as our objective in circulation work the providing of a book advisory service to the borrower which will yield to him the highest possible return for the time he invests in reading. To this end we have over a period of years been working toward progressively simpler circulation methods, that the time spent on this necessary undercarriage of routine and detail may be a minimum, and that this incidental work, these processes for order and safety, will always remain subsidiary to and never overshadow the time spent with the patron.

The Detroit charging system was prompted by these aims. Now, after more than a year's experience with it,

backed by the experiences of other libraries which have used it for many months, we are able to assess the value of this charging method and give a report which may be helpful to other libraries seeking shorter circulation methods.

The system is the simplified Newark rearranged and further shortened; shortened by the elimination of several operations, and rearranged so that as many steps as possible will be completed prior to the charging proper. This leaves a minimum of work during the time of greatest pressure and permits a quick flow of patrons past the charging desk.

The system is very simple. The borrower writes his own number on the book-cards. When leaving the library he merely shows his books and identification card to the desk attendant. She sees that the number has been copied correctly, keeps the book-card with the day's circulation, and slips the proper date-card into each book-pocket.

Date-cards are stamped by a page during dull hours, in number corresponding to the circulation expected. These are kept in piles at the desk. To reduce the possibility of error in selecting the appropriate date-card, colors are used, each color indicating a loan period. Thus when a green book-card is withdrawn from a book-pocket, a green date-card is inserted.

Book-cards are not stamped at the time of issue. Guides in the file trays date them sufficiently until they become overdue when those remaining are stamped.

Tho the economies of this method of charging are its only justification, at this time I shall disregard them, believing they are apparent, and will consider the operation of the system from three distinct points of view: that of the library, the public, and the staff. In effect this is the acid test of its practicability.

From the library point of view, foremost among the effects is the removal of

congestion from the main desk. By placing a small table near the door for verifying, the crowd is divided and the usual confusion at the charge and discharge point is removed.

In addition to this, due to her proximity to the exit, the verifier is in effect a guard as well. Even tho the unscrupulous person determined surreptitiously to take library property will do so, it has become more difficult of accomplishment. As yet we are unable to give actual figures pertinent to the effect of this close supervision on inventory losses. However, from Chicago the following statement bearing on this point has been received: "The problem of supervising the books as borrowers leave is automatically taken care of and we hope by means of it to reduce our loss 50 per cent or more."

Conspicuous as these effects are, they nevertheless are by-products. Overshadowing them in importance is the increased time which assistants may now devote to "floor service." As previously intimated, the Detroit library did not foster this plan for purposes of reducing its staff. Rather, it was tried in the hope that a more advantageous use of assistants' time would be made and a better service to patrons result. We are now in a position to state definitely that the theory has not run counter to facts; that in actual practice staffs are spending less time on detail and more in directing and advising, particularly at crowded periods when this service is at its greatest premium.

The second angle from which to consider this system is that of the patron. The importance of this point of view can not be overestimated, for the success of such a change depends to a great extent on the coöperation and support given by the public. Failing this, the system is doomed.

Tho we had ample evidence from banks where patrons made out their de-

posit slips that the public at large is capable and willing to cooperate in a venture of this sort, nevertheless we were duly conscious of the pitfalls which the system might encounter. We therefore carried our experiment from one group to the next slowly. From its quiet beginning in one of Detroit's small branches serving a middle-class American clientele, it was taken to one of the large agencies serving a district well known for the demands and expectations of its citizens; later it was installed in a foreign branch; and eventually tested in juvenile rooms. Each trial encouraged us to extend the system further. Subsequently this encouragement was augmented by favorable comments of the type appearing in the Danish library periodical, *Bogens Verde*.

For the most part people accepted it graciously and cooperatively. A few, to be sure, opposed the change but as the number of these was "unbelievably small" and was made up quite largely of persons with reputations for opposing the existing order, whatever it might be, we were not unduly concerned by their passive resistance.

Since those first tests were made, the system has been extended beyond the outposts of the laboratory institution into public- and high-school libraries of more than 70 cities. Almost all of those responding to inquiries concerning it have returned enthusiastic reports. This fact alone seems an adequate answer to any uncertainty regarding the patron. Apparently the absence of long waiting lines at the charge desk and increased service on the floor are as obvious to the layman as to the librarian and are welcomed by the public everywhere.

The third point of view is that of the staff. Any system which would add to the strain or burden of the general worker would be inadvisable, for no assistant whose physical endurance has

been drained can give an enthusiastic, effective, alert service.

Doubt regarding this was soon removed as staffs generally began to comment on the absence of weariness which has always climaxed a busy day. Not infrequently we have heard surprise expressed at the large circulations which were tallied when no more than normal effort had been expended.

A further consideration and one equally important is the subjective reaction aroused in our trained personnel. No explanations are needed to understand an assistant's unrest and dissatisfaction when, after years of preparation, she finds herself occupied with work which she might have handled equally well had she never entered college. To an extent cause for this discontent is eliminated.

For juvenile department staffs an added effect is discernible. The nervous strain of controlling a line of impatient children waiting to have books charged is removed. These young patrons are now busy doing their own charging and no special effort on the part of the staff is necessary.

Up to this point all attention has been directed toward features which, for obvious reasons, we like to stress. A number of queries directed at the more vulnerable spots, however, should properly be considered.

Heading the list is "snags." For a time after the system was first changed these showed an increase. Without special effort they gradually diminished as the system settled down to a rhythmic routine until now there are fewer than under the old method.

A second question concerns the lack of dates on book-cards. Difficulties arising from this are almost negligible. With staffs trained to pencil the date on every card that for any reason must be taken from the slip tray, the smooth

functioning of the system is not impaired.

The third point bears on the history of the book's circulation. This may be obtained readily when inventory is taken. By drawing a line below the last charge, the year's activity of the volume is apparent at a glance.

Loss of date-cards has been inconsequential. With the same small charge made for these which was customary when date-slips were torn from the books, the cards have a remarkable tendency to remain in the books.

One library raises the question of eye strain on the verifier. This appeared to be such a plausible objection that questions regarding it were sent to Detroit branches and other libraries. Without a single exception reports have been universally "no eye strain."

Lastly I may refer to a problem which, for a time, appeared serious, namely the disappearance of chains and pencils. Experience has shown us that when the novelty had passed, losses declined. Apropos of this, I have received the following from the librarian of the Public library, St. Cloud, Minnesota:

"After losing seven chains in two weeks, my annoyance inspired the following bit of doggerel, which we typed and pasted to the poster holders:

Some thieving Goops are in our town,
At courtesy they scoff;
If something's loose at just one end,
They'll break the other off.

Now, if you've made a scoop, Sir,
Of pencil chains and things,
We must say, 'You're a Goop, Sir,
We hope your conscience stings!'

So far we have not lost another chain."

Requisite Qualifications for Assistant Librarians¹

James A. McMillen, librarian, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

In the beginning I wish to disclaim any pretense of possessing wisdom enough to frame a council of perfection whereby, if a librarian followed the precepts, he could always be absolutely sure in both matters of appointment and promotion. Life is too complex and human factors too uncertain to permit of any such certainty. The much-quoted and too-often believed statement that "all men are created free and equal" must be discarded, for experience teaches us that all are different and vary greatly in both physical and mental traits and in ability to do.

Where shall we find our assistant-librarians and what should they know and be able to do in our libraries? The answer would seem naturally to point toward library schools and training classes—the facilities created for their

training. Back of that question lies another which has to do with the educational requirements for entrance to these schools. More and more is it becoming difficult to obtain a position in the broad field of educational service without having first secured a college degree, or without possessing what may pass as its equivalent. Few teachers can now expect to secure a position as a teacher in the schools unless they are college graduates or have had previous successful teaching experience. The requirements for the high-school teacher are in many places so high that the master's degree is a *sine qua non*. Who can say that standards in the library service with its increasing demands should be lower? I think all will agree that our standards should be as high, at least, as that of the teaching profession.

The great expansion of the library field with its ideals of service to all has

¹ Read at Trustees section, A. L. A. meeting at Los Angeles, Calif., June 26.

caused a great growth in our training facilities. We have had "to go in for" mass production in accordance with the spirit of our times until, today, we can lay claim to having "more and bigger" library schools with an accompaniment of many of the evils of forced growth and rapid expansion. A product of a library school myself, it is not proper that I should be over-critical of a most necessary institution that is making such noble efforts to meet the demands of the time. But larger attendance, diversification of courses, and greater standardization of product make it increasingly difficult for the placement bureau of a library school to gauge the exact capabilities of the student. The latter deals with problems rather than situations and I, for one, cannot see how it can be otherwise. Originality, while not specifically frowned upon, cannot well be encouraged, for the pressure of numbers will not permit of much deviation from the program. But it is only fair to add that such disabilities apply to schools training for other professions as well.

To expect to secure a suitable assistant thru the old system of recommendation "to all whom it may concern" requires that one be an optimist indeed. Also, should one be quite wary of direct-by-mail applications that one feels have been "broadcasted" to many others in the same mail? Placement bureaus of library schools, as well as that of the A. L. A., can be relied upon for frank statements of both abilities and defects, but nothing can take the place of an actual interview with the applicant. References are useful because of their usual confidential nature and the fact that the applicant is not supposed to know what is actually stated concerning her. Lacking an opportunity for an interview, photographs are often requested, but, alas, photographers are often "artists" rather than "realists."

If we consider the appointment made, there is then the problem of placement

and possible transfer until the appointee seems to have found her proper sphere of activity. Experience in university library work has demonstrated the fact that thru the student-assistant service talents and abilities can be discovered which with the proper technical training may lead to the development of an unusually effective staff of workers. Provisional appointments punctuated with periods of training until the equivalent of at least one full year of library training shall have been acquired are necessary steps before the candidate achieves a professional status. If this training can be acquired in one full year so much the better.

It is probably just as important that the assistant "know" as to be able "to do," for librarianship is a profession and should be engaged in only by those with some pretence to culture. We should live up to our own slogans, and not make ourselves liable to the insult implied in the question once asked of a lady presiding at a reference desk adorned with a placard inviting all to inquire about anything—"Are you Mis(s) Information?" Nothing is so damaging to a library's reputation as a public display of lack of knowledge on the part of members of its staff.

Some qualities that an assistant-librarian should possess are: Knowledge, special or technical training, tact, resourcefulness, the ability to work with others, and imagination. Promotion, while dependent to a certain extent upon vacancies or expansion, should go to those who show increased ability in their individual work and especially to those who have the knack of directing the work of others effectively. Probably the rarest trait of all and one that must be present in a library staff that dispenses the most complete and effective service to its public is that of imagination. Thru it one is able to foresee possibilities of extension and improvement that would

be unapparent to the more stolid. Many library assistants are good mechanics, but poor coöperators and library work above most others demands team-work. If a person cannot or will not work with his fellows for the common purpose, he is a drawback and should be eliminated.

A full conception of the importance of the personnel of a library can be

gained only when one realizes that the library is a social institution for a distinct social purpose. Only those should be retained in its service who can effectively coöperate with their fellow workers in giving the public full and adequate attention. The public must be served and, if possible, the public should be pleased.

Letters—Information and Discussion

Armistice Day

A revision of the folder containing program material suggested for the use of schools in the celebration of Armistice and other patriotic holidays, emphasizing world fellowship and peace in place of rivalry and war, has just been completed by the Women's International League. This source list of poems, stories, prose readings including Bible selections and the speeches of famous men, plays and pageants, dances, songs, and topics for talks or essays, was originally prepared by a group of teachers several years ago and has had wide distribution. It now appears with the addition of much new material and may be obtained (single copies free of charge, two cents apiece in quantity) from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Pennsylvania Branch, 1924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Washington Celebration

It is the purpose of those in charge of the George Washington bicentennial celebration in 1932 to interest the various associations that hold conventions annually to meet, if possible, in the national capital in 1932, and to plan the time of meeting so as not to conflict with other celebrations which will be planned. It is recommended that whatever be the convention and wherever the meeting is held, part of the program should be devoted to George Washington.

It is thought that citizens of various foreign countries will desire to show their appreciation of what the life and achievements of George Washington have meant to the world, and particularly to their own nations. France and Great Britain especially are expected to do honor to the memory of Washington along with the rest of the world in 1932.

Pedagogical Libraries

To the Editor, LIBRARIES:

The first reaction on reading the address of G. Stanley Hall, resurrected from the "morgue" and printed in the June 1930 issue of LIBRARIES, was to say "*Eppure si muove*," or in more modern phrase, "The world moves—and how." Teaching devices, visual education aids, comparison of the contents of textbooks have all surely come into their own in the United States. The library of the U. S. Office of Education has certainly, in the past 25 years, made a start in collecting all important foreign and domestic publications on education. All the questions which Dr Hall quoted could be and probably have been answered by the librarians in the office. Within the past two years a tool has been forged that should help all librarians in answering such questions, the *Education Index*, published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

As to Dr Hall's three objections, one or two answers should be made. In the

first it was hardly fair for him to say, even at that time, of the library of the Federal office that "little expert knowledge is exercised even in selecting and still less in making acquisitions available." It *may* have been true some time before he wrote, but it is far from true since then.

The second objection probably contains all the qualifications which are being upheld for the librarian of the Office of Education.

The third objection is perhaps the most valid. Even with thoro advertising, the service made available by such an institution as Dr Hall describes would go unused by the majority of those who most need it. The courses given in normal schools on library work and the positions of teacher-librarians are making teachers more "library conscious"—are leading them to see the services libraries have for them. However, if all the teachers should avail themselves of the privilege the library would be swamped.

Dr Hall's suggestion that there should be state or city institutions is an ideal which the newly organized Office of Education might well take as an objective. Not centralization of the educational library facilities but leadership is needed. A central library to set up standards, pedagogical libraries in states and cities, maintaining these standards, to serve the surrounding communities, would cover the field. Whether the state libraries should be connected with state universities or the state departments of education is one of the questions which would need to be decided.

The national pedagogical library would be the ultimate source for information and service, the court of last resort. A question or problem which could not be answered by the city center would be forwarded to the state center. If the information was not obtainable there, the request would automatically go on to Washington, where the larger collec-

tion and facilities would result in the production of the desired information.

Undoubtedly many of the state university libraries are already doing what they can along this line and it will be interesting to see whether any of them will reply to the criticisms in Dr Hall's address. It would seem that there should be replies to show that in the past quarter-century, librarians of pedagogical libraries have not been stagnant but alive and progressing.

ISABEL L. TOWNER, Editor
Education Index

New York City

Library Journals in the Far East

To the Editor, LIBRARIES:

It may be of interest to note that within the last three years no less than three library periodicals have come into existence in China and Japan. The first one is *The Metropolitan Library Record*, published quarterly in English by the Metropolitan library, Peiping, China, from January, 1929. It contains brief news items, and the important accessions of the same library. The nominal price for each issue is about 25 cents.

Boone library school, Wuchang, China, begins to issue the *Boone Library School Quarterly* in Chinese from January, 1929. It publishes articles of current interest, mostly written by the staff, students, and alumni of the school. The annual subscription is approximately 50 cents.

The third library journal is the *Toshokan Kenkyu*, or the *Quarterly Journal of the League of Young Librarians*, first issued in January, 1928, and printed in Japanese under the editorship of Mr Fujio Mamiya, 5 Andojibashi-dori IV, Minami-ku, Osaka, Japan. Price: approximately \$2 per year.

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Graduate library school,
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Contributions for current numbers of **LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

A Library Lake Placid Club

THE interesting report prepared by a committee of the American Library Institute to be presented for consideration to its membership, might be of interest to librarians who are not yet connected with that organization. The proposition is presented on another page and is the result not as something that came from the meeting of the American Library Institute in the past spring, nor of the meeting of the committee held at Lake Placid in October, but it was the original idea that underlay the beginning of Lake Placid club itself.

About 1890, Dr Melvil Dewey and Mrs Anna Godfrey Dewey conceived such a notion, but as usual the idea was somewhat ahead of the times. For several reasons librarians then were not possessed of the spirit of the out-of-doors that has since grown up, nor were they as independent in the matter of self expression either in action or words as they have since become, nor were the possibilities of comradeship and participation in mutual interests scarcely understood.

All of these ideas have been greatly developed since 1889-91. The continued generosity of the Dewey family towards the colleagues of their early professional life has created a growing desire for participation in the opportunities of "the perfect life" offered year after year for the past four decades in the frequent entertainment given them at Lake Placid club. The latter has grown in extent and offerings beyond the wildest dream of those who participated in it at the beginning. Naturally it is not always possible now to give as full freedom of space and hospitality to the library visitors as was the case years ago.

The continuation and expansion of pleasure afforded by the week's outing offered to library workers in all these years have brought about the idea of "a library colony" now under discussion by the American Library Institute. It is certain that a sufficiently large number of the library craft will be interested in the idea to make it possible, financially at least. There are many things that need to be considered and developed towards

the successful launching and administration of such a colony as is proposed, and profiting by the experiences and observances close at hand there is no reason why the proposition should not prove a good one from every standpoint. Wise,

careful consideration from the first, free from personal bias or artificial enthusiasm, will make the idea as successful as its wonderful predecessor and coadjutor close at hand. It is a project worthy of earnest consideration.

The Season of Library Meetings

EVERY autumn for many years, the high peak of association enthusiasm which ferments during the remainder of the year reaches its greatest altitude. From east to west in the United States, state and district organizations meet together by prearrangement to counsel and discuss what has been done, what is in progress, and what is proposed to be done in the various localities in which the various organizations function.

To one on the side line, the whole performance is of great interest and most informing. To one in the midst of it and charged with the performance of some or many parts of the plans of activity, it is most inspiring; and dead to enthusiasm, indeed, is the one who can witness the plans and their performance unmoved by any feeling of interest.

More than usual this year, has coöperative action filled the programs of a number of state associations, giving a touch of the old-time A. L. A. spirit by the high grade of many of the presentations and the opportunity afforded to see, to hear, and frequently to converse with veterans and sages on the mutual interest among them, unequal tho the positions of each of them may be in the craft.

In the smaller groups in separate states, near association makes for fairer judgments, freer speech by the juniors, and the clarifying expressions of speech and personality that give better understanding of professional values in all that is said and done.

The two well-established regional meetings, one in the Southwest and the other in the Southeast, have progressed in carrying power and future prospects until they are almost a power unto themselves in the things that make for progress.

All of these are, and should be, component parts of the larger American library association which very wisely has provided place and power for a continent-wide membership for all kinds and conditions of library interest in the craft. Sometimes in the present democratic organization one loses sight of, and mixes values in regard to, his place and power in so large a body, and the time may come, perhaps soon, when a representative form of government and action may be better. But at present, "the A. L. A." is the professional organization of all its members who select its executive officers to perform those public functions for all that so large a body cannot do for itself individually. "The A. L. A." is still really the *membership* of the association which can not loyally relieve itself of the responsibility that belongs to it, which is to join in, and partake of, the duties, responsibilities, and opportunities which membership anywhere entails.

The next year of library service will be modified for good or ill by the association meetings of this year as one takes or leaves what these gatherings have or have not brought forth. They involve the personal interest of every librarian.

Book Week

ONE of the important things that has grown out of the observance of a week devoted by a few, at first, to a period called Children's Book Week, has been the widespread interest and participation in that period by all sorts of people.

The Boy Scouts of America, among whom this idea first found moving interest, probably did not foresee the extent to which it would grow tho the faith with which this work was started, particularly by Mr Mathews of the Boy Scouts, was of the kind from which success generally springs. The general public, secular press, business interests, and others have taken up the idea and treated it according to their own version, all of which has been to the good, not only of larger interest on the part of the public that *uses* books but all those who are more or less touched in them as interests of the hour.

The following expressions from treatment of the subject by publications not especially interested in library service, show the direction in which the interest has developed.

Since the inauguration of Book Week more than a decade ago, the children's library movement has been greatly developed. The production and sale of children's books in the United States have been more than doubled, and a new vitality and beauty in children's books have been increasingly evident. The great achievement that Book Week has accomplished in the past is that so many *more* grown-ups understand what books mean to a child and so many *more* children have discovered the joy of reading. Let the good work go on! The twelfth

annual Book Week, November 16-22, is an opportunity for making 10 or a 100 or a 1,000 new contacts between books and children and parents.

In the past, the great influence of Book Week has been felt in every home, city and community. Business men's clubs, women's clubs, schools, churches, libraries, bookstores, theaters and newspapers have all helped to bring about this growing interest in Book Week. Librarians, school children and groups of interested people have made an effort to concentrate the attention, not only of the young people but of the public generally, on books.

Schools are finding much help and great interest in the Book Week projects and so great has the interest grown that there is a sort of emulation in preparing programs, events and presentations illustrating different ideas for Book Week. These various projects have been presented by: school children contributing "suggestions for home reading" to the daily papers; book fairs in which prominent speakers address the children; book treasure hunts, essay-contests, Book Week poster contests, plays, exhibits and bookstore window-displays. Special interest has been shown in the bookstore-presentations of the different towns and cities during Book Week. Some have celebrated authors of children's books present to autograph their own books as they are sold to children in the store. Others have "sandwich men," boys and girls dressed in costumes, parade downtown streets to advertise Book Week. Still others have conducted unique contests in coöperation with the schools and libraries, giving books as prizes.

Rumors of Buildings

It is a matter for congratulation, perhaps, when any institution reaches a point where its affairs may not be the concern of others, and particularly of others interested in similar lines. It may impress these latter with the dignity of the affairs of the first, to hear rumors from the public press of things in process or to come, but it leaves little room for happy felicitations on the associations.

For many months rumors, with little room for further information, concerning new library buildings for the University of Chicago have been in the air. Requests for information as to what plans the new librarian had for future development have failed to elicit for library associations or colleagues any information concerning the matter until now, when the daily press tells things.

On the recent occasion of visits of foreign visitors to Chicago, it was announced that the librarian had told of a new \$6,000,000 library to be built on the campus of the University of Chicago, three sites being under consideration, with the final locality not yet decided upon. It was stated that the plans considered call for a building with a tower 180 ft. tall overlooking the campus. It is planned to have it house at least 6,000,000 books and numerous reading rooms. The completion of the building is expected within the next five years.

This announcement was credited to "Dr McKendric L. Raney, director of the University libraries." Is this the well-known, delectable M. Llewellyn Raney of whom much has been said in the past dozen years, but from whom little has been had for publication since his advent into Chicago? It is. Well, an old saw has it,

Change the name and not the letter
Change for worse and not for better.

May the present instance prove an exception.

Junior Verse is the title of a little volume very attractively gotten out by the *Chicago Daily News*. The booklet has 50 pages of poetry selected from the contributions to Topsy Turvy Times and Wide Awake club of the *News*. In addition to a foreword, the volume has an introduction by Carl Sandburg which has a note for seniors as well as juniors.

The *Chicago Daily News* published recently some verse by one contributor to the volume that is really worth reading. The author, Rose Kugler, 13 years old, is worth watching! Here are the poems:

Autumn Leaves

I think I know the reason why
So dark and gray is autumn's sky,
For all the flaming crimson glows
Of sunset's gold and morning's rose,
Are given to the wayside trees
To make the lovely autumn leaves.

The Japanese Fan

My mother has a lovely fan.
She says it came from far Japan.
It shows a gray and silver sky,
And two long-necked birds that fly
Across the clouds; and the cherry trees,
That scatter blossoms in the breeze.
The queerest house you ever saw
(It has a roof all made of straw).
And there's a man and lady, too,
In funny clothes of pink and blue.
Just like the dress that mother wears
When she stays in her room upstairs.
I like to take the fan and sit,
And look at every part of it.
And make believe it's a surprise;
And sometimes, when I shut my eyes,
I think that I can see Japan,
Just as it is on mother's fan.

Owing to an accumulation of many years, the office files of LIBRARIES are overflowing. It has always been an unthinkable proposal—destroying important printed material found only in reports in the files, bulletins, library publications, etc., and yet the exigencies of space and cost cause tremendous pressure.

It is, therefore, proposed to return to any library or library organization, without cost, any of the material in these files that may be wanted by anyone to whom they may be given legitimately

Death's Toll

The cataloging profession lost one of its active younger members when Miss Idelle Tapley passed away, August 8. Miss Tapley was graduated from Simmons College school of library science in June, 1917, and the following September joined the catalog department of the University of Chicago library. During her 13 years of service, she specialized in analytics and had charge of that work at the time of her death. She was especially interested in the opportunity to advance coöperative cataloging in connection with analytics. Miss Tapley was secretary-treasurer of the Chicago regional group of catalogers and classifiers.

Her enthusiasm for her work, loyalty to her associates and willingness to help in any emergency earned for her a position of distinction on the library staff and her passing is felt to be an irreparable loss.

George Franklin Southard, president of the Carnegie Library board, Enid, Okla., died October 2.

Mr Southard was largely instrumental in broadening the library's service to include all of Garfield County. He gave generously of his time, thought, and money to the building of a library that would give ideal service to the community. His knowledge of books, his culture, his unerring judgment were of greatest value to the library. The library today is a monument to Mr Southard.

Mr Southard will be greatly missed as a member of the civic, social and literary life of Enid; as a citizen and as president of the board, it seems that his place left vacant will be difficult to fill.

A Comparison of Entry for Serials¹

At the present time about 225 libraries of the United States and Canada are at work checking a supplementary list of

serials that will bring the epochal *Union List of Serials* of 1927 up to date. In 1929 the G A Z (*Gesamtverzeichnis der ausländischen Zeitschriften*) appeared showing the holdings of foreign serials in 1100 German libraries. Earlier undertakings of this nature have been the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* for the libraries of Great Britain, a Belgian list, the *Inventaire des périodiques scientifiques* for the libraries of Paris, lists published by the university at Oslo for Norwegian libraries, etc., etc.

A comparison was made of the entries in these lists as well as of current lists of new accessions by the British Museum, Berlin and other European libraries showing decided variety in the form of entry. A study of the cataloging codes of important libraries in each of these countries brought out the reasons for such differences and also called attention to points of similarity in the European and the A. L. A. code. Possibilities of standardization or ways in which the lists issued by libraries of one country could be made more convenient for users in other countries were discussed.

The prevailing spirit of coöperation now manifest between countries should make it easy for representative librarians to get together on the revision of cataloging codes. Our own code dates back to 1908 yet one proof of its fundamental soundness is a similarity in the Italian code of 1922. At the World Conference of librarians where Dr Tobolka discussed this subject in detail, he ended on the note that agreement was hopeless. Nevertheless, we might come to some practical compromises as in the index to G A Z.

It is now possible by referring to coöperative lists of periodicals for the reference librarian of any large library to tell the engineer, the chemist or the aviator travelling abroad in what libraries he may find sets of his professional magazine or society publication.

¹ Abstract of paper read at A. L. A., Los Angeles, by Alice Charlton, The John Crerar library, Chicago.

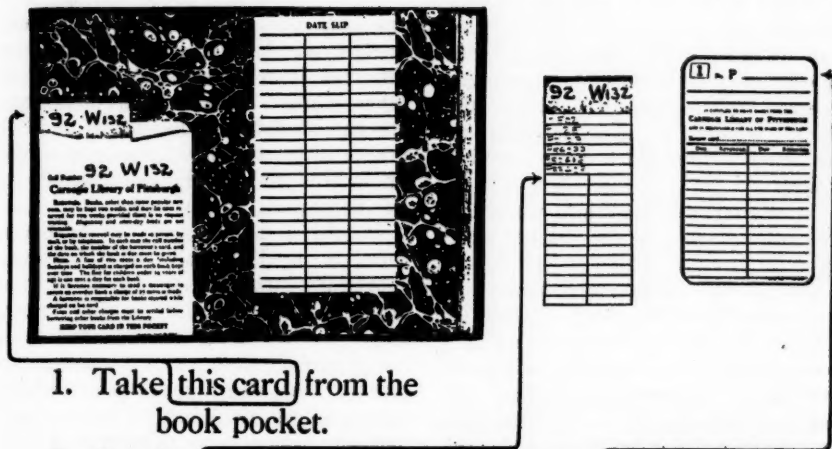
Detroit Charging System¹

Mr Munn, in writing of the adoption of the Detroit charging system, says:

We have just closed our first week with remarkably little confusion, and we believe that it may be largely due to the above directions. We also have them in much larger size on posters which are displayed at the desks where the charge is made.

There have been very few complaints. Everyone has apparently accepted the statement that the new system will bring a saving of time and increased accuracy, although the statement that there might be some saving thru the use of fewer clerical assistants has brought some criticism because of the fear of loss of positions by anyone.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHARGING BOOKS



1. Take **this card** from the book pocket.
2. On the **first vacant line** write your **card number**.
3. Take both cards and the book to the assistant who will verify and stamp the date book is due.

The Modern Fairy Godmother

If one can only make the world believe it, these strenuous modernistic days, that react to every test for stark realism, are really the achievement of romance, for they are the fulfillment of the very wonders on a large scale that your fairy godmothers accomplished individually, here and there, in the old days.

Romance for a few has become realism for many. The magic carpet has now become the humming airplane, taking you where you wish to go in a trice. The famous coach drawn by prancing steeds, which appeared when I clapped my hands is the high-powered motor car waiting at your command.

¹This cut is shown here thru the kindness of Mr Ralph Munn, director of Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The coronation ball, opera in New York, conference in London, baseball in Philadelphia, inauguration in Washington, and other grand occasions of which you wish to be a part, but can not attend, because your seven league boots are out of repair, come to your very room since the once silent air has yielded its romantic secret and has become vibrant with song and speech.

The fairy godmother is personalized for the world as Edison, Marconi, Byrd, and Lindbergh, and through a long line of great engineers and scientists. What in olden days she could accomplish for a few is now possible for all, through these coadjutors. But she must still maintain her watchful care for there are other romantic movements to be transformed into the real. . . —From Wisconsin L. S. Celebration.

Civilization vs. Barbarism¹

Libraries and other educational institutions must help to create a civilization which has never yet existed. The great civilizations of the past have for the most part consisted of the beliefs and customs of religion. Intellectual achievement has been the exclusive privilege of the few. The masses have simply had civilization swung over their heads. The historical exception to this was the attempt in ancient Athens to base civilization on human intelligence. Hence Greek philosophy and Greek education were occupied with a problem similar to that which confronts us moderns—what are the mental habits which make for civilization?

To answer this question, we should first ask—what are the habits which make for any civilization at all? Second—what mental traits are demanded by our particular civilization? Perhaps we can put the first question in different form. What, in general, are the characteristics which distinguish civilized people from barbarians? I would suggest a few characteristics which would probably help us to estimate the extent of civilization in our own country. It is usually that barbarians are undisciplined and free, while the civilized man is a slave. This is not true. Barbarians are not free. Their every act is regulated by authority, custom, taboo. The discipline of barbarians is that of the herd. The discipline of civilized people is that of the individual's reason. Barbarians come in hordes. They swarm. They have little individual consciousness. The emphasis is on the tribe or herd, and I should say that any tendency to emphasize man as mass at the expense of man as person is a tendency toward barbarism.

Second, barbarians stand in awe of big things and their attention is caught by the spectacular and the gaudy. They

lack a civilized man's subtle discrimination. Hence, questions of intellectual sincerity are utterly beyond their comprehension. They simply do not know what intellectual sincerity means; and here, to gain some notion of the barbarism in our own country, one need only look at the news stands, go to a movie, listen to the radio, or to the average political speech.

Third, barbarians are essentially conventional and conservative. They tend to destroy whatever is strange, unique, different from their ancestral ways. In other words, barbarians are intolerant and the revelation of the extent of intolerance in present day America is simply an indication as to how humorous are the barbarians in our midst.

In the fourth place, the barbarian mind is psychologically alert but it is essentially infantile. It is motivated more by wish fancy than by critical knowledge. It has never emancipated itself from parental authority. Barbarians are people who, themselves never having grown up, do their best to prevent anyone else reaching his maturity. I think these have been the traits which have distinguished civilized people and barbarians from the time of the ancient Greeks. We must not, therefore, think of barbarians as wild tribes of aborigines living in the forests. Barbarians today fill our cities, plow our fields, and can be found everywhere, in schools and colleges, in newspaper offices, as well as in the ranks of labor. Modern civilization has merely put clothes on the barbarian and mechanized him.

The peculiar traits demanded by our present civilization are so obvious that it is only necessary to list them. Ours is a democratic civilization. Hence it is obvious that an unprecedented number of people become capable of any civilization at all. Ours is a mechanical civilization and most of those who write and speak about this mechanical age seem to think that to adjust the individual to the

¹ An address by Everett Dean Martin at A. L. A., Los Angeles, June 1930.

needs of these times it is necessary only to equip him with certain mechanical techniques. What we really need is the development of something quite the reverse of the mechanical. Education must equip people with supermechanical habits if the values of civilization are to survive. Ours is a world civilization. It demands world-mindedness. The kind of nationalism which is used to gain the favor of the crowd is little more than an appeal to the collective egoism of second rate minds. Ours is a secular civilization. Ever since the Renaissance what we know as progress has been the gradual emancipation of first one and then another form of human activity and interest from the tutelage of organized religion. A secular civilization makes great demands on the courage and intelligence of the individual. Whether a sufficient number of individuals can meet these demands remains yet to be seen.

The struggle for civilization in America is not going to be easy. Perhaps there would be gain if more educators saw more clearly what the conflict between barbarism and civilization really is.

The Use of Fiction

The changing attitude toward fiction in public libraries is challenging the attention of thoughtful persons. Many librarians are aware of the possibility of waste in careless thinking on the subject.

The report of the Chicago public library for 1929 presents (p. 28-29) the following with regard to use of fiction:

Fiction continues to form the largest item in the sum total of library issues, and the purveyance of fiction is, and always will be, one of the principal functions of the American public library. The demand for this form of recreation, which, within bounds, is properly enough supplied at public expense, remains fairly steady in spite of the numerous attractive and entertaining books produced in other fields, and year after year reaches a percentage of 66 or more in the total adult circulation. Curiously, the ratio of fiction appears to be somewhat smaller among juvenile readers, though this may be

in part accounted for by the eccentricities of library classification which, for example, assigns fairy tales to a place in the domain of sociology.

Meanwhile we have continued our close scrutiny of fiction purchases and have reduced the number of current titles, though not the whole number of copies added, preferring to carry a heavier stock of the chosen few that were regarded as reasonably meritorious and enduring in quality, to the acquisition of a larger and more varied list including many of an ephemeral popularity too often due to the potency of publisher's publicity. This policy was introduced in 1928 when, out of the whole number of novels published in America—1,135 titles—we selected 303, of which 20,686 copies, averaging 68 copies per title, were purchased at a cost of \$32,869.

In 1929, 265 titles were selected out of the total number published, which was 1,355, and of these 265 titles we purchased 21,552 copies, an average of 81 copies per title, costing \$32,053. The fiction investment was, therefore, about the same in the past two years, but in the latter year the number of titles was considerably lower and the number of copies per title proportionately higher, to the advantage, we have reason to believe, of both the library and its patrons. Copies of the same new novels were, at the same time, purchased for the rental collections to the number of 6,605 at a cost, covered by rental fees, of \$9,812, and, as already pointed out, these copies are eventually turned into the free collections, swelling the number of those available to our general patrons, having, meanwhile, produced a sizeable fund of earnings which is used for replenishing the general book stock. The cost to us of the average new novel, as indicated by these figures, is about \$1.48 per copy.

Another phase of the library's activity is reported (p. 25) as follows:

This issue of books on borrowers' cards in the Reference department is growing at a rather alarming rate. Instituted originally as a convenience to students who wished to take with them an occasional book used in the reference room, this service is now employed by an increasing contingent of persons who have found a way to avoid the congestion of the Circulation department on busy days by calling for books at the reference desk and promptly having them charged on library cards. The whole number of books thus issued during the year was 101,681, and on one day, recently, the issues exceeded 800. Extra help is required to deal with this added routine, but, since it has proved to be an accommodation to a considerable number, there seems to be justification in its continuance at least until, if ever, facilities on the third floor may be extended to meet the steadily rising tide of Central library patrons.

Additional Reports on Los Angeles Meetings

National Association of state libraries

The thirty-third annual meeting of the National Association of state libraries was held at Los Angeles in June. The League of library commissions being interested in the same problems, met with this group.

Dr Julian A. McPhee, chief of the Bureau of agricultural education, Sacramento, California, in an address on Future farmers of America, uttered much warning against indifference to or a disinclination towards progress and development, not only in the material part of farm life, but in educational and spiritual regions.

Mabel R. Gillis, assistant librarian of California state library (since appointed state librarian), gave an interesting history of the development of that library from its beginning, mentioning with clarifying emphasis, special features of the work of that library.

Clarence B. Lester, of the Wisconsin free library commission, spoke of the recent developments in all library extension, much of which is under his direction.

Louis J. Bailey, of the Indiana state library, discussed the various functions and duties and kinds of state libraries, implicating that it was high time that the state library work in the various states should receive attention with the idea of developing a department of state library service, open to and prepared for meeting the library needs of the state, as separate from library service provided by institutional, public and private libraries.

Mrs Mary E. Frankhauser, state librarian of Michigan, discussed "Our obligations to libraries in state institutions."

A memorial to Dr Thomas Lynch Montgomery of Pennsylvania was presented by Frederic A. Godcharles, his successor in Pennsylvania, and was

adopted as an expression of respect by the convention.

A very interesting banquet was held accompanied by short addresses.

At the final session a number of interesting contributions were made by various librarians. Texas state author collection was discussed by Fannie M. Wilcox. Margaret C. Norton, of Illinois, read an interesting paper on The Archives and the state library, showing how extensively Illinois is going into this work.

The Committee reported that there are desirable features in the proposed union of the Association of state libraries and the League of library commissions, but there seems no feasible way at the present to accomplish this fact.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harriet M. Skogh, Illinois; vice-president, Robert M. McCurdy, New Hampshire; second vice-president, Mrs Virginia Moody, South Carolina; secretary-treasurer, Irma A. Watts, Legislative reference bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.

A visitor who at one time was state librarian of Virginia and an active member of the National Association of state libraries, joined the group in Los Angeles, John S. Kennedy. He is now located in Los Angeles and announced his entire absorption in his business developments in that city, which is contracting for municipal street paving.

Association of library schools

A meeting of the Association of American library schools was held in Los Angeles, June 24, 1930, where 13 schools were represented. The general theme of the program was The Teaching of reference in library schools.

Officers elected for 1930-31: President, Dr Charles C. Williamson, Columbia University; vice-president, Frances H. Kelly, Pittsburgh; secretary-treasu-

rer, Isabella K. Rhodes, Columbia University.

Adult education

A round table on rural adult education was held in Los Angeles, June 25. Mr L. L. Dickerson, of Indianapolis, as chairman introduced the topic by pointing out the present remarkable development in adult education and the new technics in subjects like alumni education, radio education and parent education. Rural education presents a problem of the greatest magnitude with fifty millions of people in America without library service. The library's part is so much a part of all the other lines of development that it centers in most of them, since the leaders come to the libraries because the books are there.

Dr John D. Willard, speaking of the rural adult education field, showed that the country life problem is both economic and sociological. Three agencies are the bulwark of adult education: public school, university and library. Rural America has the extension services in agriculture and home economics of 5,800 trained men and women. With them are 273,518 volunteer leaders. What is the library doing for these? And what are they doing to promote interest in the library to the end that it may have greater means with which to work for them?

The parental education movement cuts across every condition of life, race, creed, with a single compelling motive. What is the library doing to keep vital contact with this movement on state and local levels, with its leaders and its needs? How can authorities who appropriate funds for libraries be made aware that books alone lose much of their value unless trained library service is also provided? And how can librarians be made aware of the importance of cultivating the rural organizations and agencies as important assistants in their work?

Granting that library service is a vital necessity underlying the educational use-

fulness of all other agencies, how far have these agencies of adult education been taken into partnership and confidence, looking toward the complete development of the library as a most necessary part of community service? How far have the forces of these agencies been mobilized to forward library development?

The supply of books to university extension students was discussed by Miss Wotton, of the Extension division, University of California. She said there are no "average" extension students; they vary from those who use poor English to the college graduate. Availability of books is aided in a state which serves its citizens thru a branch of a county library, which may draw on the central county library or on the main reservoir at the state library. Accessibility of books must be adjusted when lack of leisure for an avocation must be fitted into the work of a vocation or distance makes the books hard to get at. Methods used in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Carolina were cited as helpful.

Margaret E. Livingston, of the Orange County library, Santa Ana, California, said two things are vital: books and people. The aim is to bring these together. Individual requests build up the stock of a library, and books are supplied to lone mountaineers or amateur astronomers. County libraries, as presented by Miss Livingston, are the means by which the mission of books is performed more widely and more adequately, and beyond any other means that are used.

Mr L. J. Bailey, of the Indiana state library, pointed out the difference as to types in the 48 state libraries. Only one-third are real general book collections giving direct service; 25 are supplemented by state library commissions. There is a great opportunity for state librarians, but all are handicapped by lack of funds. Mr Bailey reviewed

the services given by the Indiana state library which strives to leave nothing untouched, even direct personal service to citizens in town and districts without a library.

Most universities usually do not have books to lend off the campus, and citizens must therefore depend on the local library or secure books from the state agencies. The work that is being done in many states by agencies other than the libraries and schools is arousing the desire for further education and an appreciation of reading. It was emphasized that an important step to be taken was the education of the politicians who so often control the service of state library agencies.

Lyman Bryson, director of California Adult Education association, emphasized the need for more librarians, saying that personal service is even more essential in rural areas than in urban. Aggressive advisors are necessary who will guide in the beginning a study and will foster it face to fact or by letter to reader. He stated that the great need is a more up-to-date supply of books in the social sciences. The social science literature helps to overcome the inertia of the peasant mind and to make the farmer a citizen of the world.

Business section

The meeting of the business librarians at the Los Angeles meeting was devoted largely to discussion of recent business books with interesting descriptive comments on each title. Professor William D. Moriarty, of the University of Southern California, led the discussion with his own ideas on the titles of the following 10 important recent business books:

- Bogart. Economic history of the United States, Longmans
- Buckley. Marketing by mail, Forbes
- Burt. Psychology and industrial efficiency, Appleton
- Cooley. Human nature and the social order, Scribner
- Cooley. Social organization, Scribner
- Dewing. Financial policy of corporations, Ronald

Klepner. Advertising procedure, Prentice-Hall

Lyon. Hand to mouth buying, Brookings Institution

Any of the three:

Clark. Principles of marketing, Macmillan

Converse. Marketing methods and policies, Prentice-Hall

Maynard. Principles of marketing, Ronald

Professor Moriarty recommended 10 other books for the business man "if he would only read them." These are books containing great fundamental principles which underlie real achievement and are really of first grade importance:

The last 125 pages of Taylor. Principles of economics, Ronald

Gide and Rist. History of economic doctrines, Heath

Fetter. Modern economic problems, Century

Moriarty. Economics of citizenship, Longmans

(Just about the level of a business man's mind, and enough fundamentals for a background of straight thinking)

Nystrom. Economics of consumption, Ronald

Seager. Economics of economics, Holt

Lewes. Principles of success in literature, Allyn

Spencer. Principle of economy.

Ruskin. Seven lamps of architecture, Dutton

Stevenson. Fables, Longmans

Mr E. H. McClelland, technology librarian of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, in discussing Business service in the small and medium-sized library, was rather cynical in regard to recent business publications, as was expressed by Stuart Chase in his asserting that:

A great class of business literature is in the general class of Mrs Winslow's soothing syrup—and the favourite pass word of the time is "prosperity."

A great fraction of it is in the general class of phrenology with such passwords as "personality plus", "scientific market analysis", and "the worker's psychology."

A great fraction of it is thoroughly competent technical information.

A fraction of it is an honest attempt at broad interpretation, but seriously weakened by conditional prejudices.

A minute percentage, which fortunately promises to expand, is real objective interpretation.

In a general discussion other business aids were mentioned, and a conclusion

reached by a number was that the field of business publications has no larger a proportion of ephemeral literature than any other field.

C. H. Compton, of the St. Louis library, mentioned various methods of reaching the business man which he had found successful, and emphasized especially the importance of newspaper publicity as used in the St. Louis library.

Law librarians

The American Association of law libraries at its Los Angeles convention, amended its constitution to establish a new class of life members. This action was taken to honor such of its members who are no longer actively engaged in library work, but who had rendered special services to the profession of law librarians.

Reference library service

The College and Reference sections at the Los Angeles meeting were full of interest. Harold L. Leupp, librarian of the University of California, presided as chairman and James A. McMillen, librarian of the University of Louisiana, acted as secretary.

Raymond T. Rich, of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, told of the *Key to the League of Nations Documents* which has just been published. This has a complete subject guide giving all official symbols, and should be of importance to all college and reference librarians.

F. K. W. Drury, of A. L. A. Headquarters and speaker for the Committee on the study of library tools as a required course in the curriculum, offered a series of resolutions which were adopted: 1) That the College and Reference section urge high schools and preparatory schools to teach, either thru established courses or thru the school library, the use of essential library tools so that freshmen will present themselves for matriculation with a knowledge of the use of at least four tools as a mini-

mum standard: an unabridged dictionary, a well-known encyclopedia, the *Readers' Guide to Periodicals*, and the library card catalog. 2) That the colleges and universities expect from their incoming freshmen a knowledge of the use of four library tools as a minimum standard: an unabridged dictionary, a well-known encyclopedia, the *Readers' Guide to Periodicals*, and the library card catalog. If freshmen do not have this knowledge, instruction should be given them. 3) That teachers' colleges inoculate their students with a knowledge of the library so that the future teachers will know what to expect from a library and how to get information from it. A resolution that this committee be continued, and that the possibility of a special A. L. A. committee on the subject be considered was passed.

Mr H. M. Lydenberg, of the New York public library, announced that the *Union List Supplement* including letters A-C had been published in April 1930; that the second installment was due in the fall; and that the first supplement should be completed early in 1931. He hoped that this project might be continued in the future and that a later entirely revised edition be issued. The audience heartily endorsed his idea that Miss Gregory receive a vote of thanks for the intelligence, persistence, and patience which she had contributed to the work. The inclusion of dates in the entries if it were possible, was favored by several.

Mr J. S. Richards, of the University of California library, discussed The Problem of collateral reading: the experience of one university library, illuminating it by his own experience in meeting the problem in the University of California library. He said the problem of collateral reading can be reduced to two elements: first, how to obtain sufficient duplication for large classes; and second, how to administer the reserved collection efficiently and economically.

The elimination and exclusion of dead wood, extensive duplication of a smaller number of titles, and direct access to the books reserved were the principles underlying the system of the open-shelf self-help reserved book room established at the University of California in 1925. When it was started, great things were expected of it. However, succeeding years showed up the weaknesses of it. The ratio of books to students was not adequate, books were mislaid or deliberately smuggled out of the room so that the reserved collection was least efficient when most needed. Students and faculty began to demand two-hour service, and the library was forced to give it. The cost had been decreased from \$35 a day to approximately \$15 a day, but with the institution of the two-hour service the cost began to mount until it reached \$25 a day or almost twice what it had cost when the system was first started.

The two-hour service did not solve all the problems. The yearly appropriation of \$5,000 was not sufficient for adequate duplication. The rooms were overcrowded and noisy, and the students who lived outside of Berkeley were unwilling to spend their evenings in the library in order to use reserved books. As a result a rental service supplementing reserved book service was started. This would help to solve the problem of advanced costs, would obviate the necessity for confining the use of books to one room, would render it unnecessary to discriminate against textbooks, and would insure that at least part of the expense of supplying books for collateral reading would be borne by the students who actually used them. A student may rent as many books as he desires at three cents a day, and may keep them as long as he wishes up to the close of the session in which borrowed. Much more liberal duplication of reserved books is possible under this system, and the supply reaches one copy for each student willing to pay the nomi-

nal rental charge. Mr Richards concluded with the statement that the combination of the two-hour service and the rental service had made possible more flexible, economical, and efficient administration of books for collateral reading.

Winifred Ver Nooy, of the University of Chicago libraries, said that the rental service at the University of Chicago had been turned over to the University Bookstore, but still supplies the major portion of the junior college needs. The reserved books for the senior college are on open shelves, altho about 1,000 of the 8,000 volumes have had to be reserved as "counter books" and charged out for two-hour periods. There is not adequate room to make service here satisfactory or convenient. A large proportion of loss among the open shelf collection occurs.

Katherine D. Kendig, of the Los Angeles public library, advocated that large public libraries undertake specialization so that the reference service may be given by specialists working with an adequate collection of material. This was the plan followed in Los Angeles. The argument against this plan is that of increased costs. More attendants are needed and greater duplication of books. This increased expense is justified by increased service, both in quantity and quality. Another argument against this plan is the tendency for a department to grow provincial, forgetting that it is one of the many. This can be prevented by a friendly spirit of coöperation on the part of the library staff. Liberal use of the house telephones, dependency on the main catalog and an intensive use of the information desk help to coördinate the work of the various departments. Certain decided advantages of the departmentalized plan are found especially in serving the specialist whose books are arranged as nearly together as any classification will allow. Because of the larger number of attendants under the departmentalized plan he gets more help,

and this help from attendants who are specialists in his field. Another advantage is that it allows the library to make contact with special groups outside the library who are often very helpful. Specialization also means that the book collection of the library is used to its utmost capacity, and is, when need arises, supplemented by special reference tools created in the individual departments. Special subject indexes are possible and are undertaken as a regular part of the work of the department.

Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland public library, said the departmentalized reference service had been in operation in the Cleveland public library for 18 years. She commended highly Miss Kendig's presentation.

Mr J. E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles, sketched the development of that library from the beginning when it inherited 30,000 volumes from the Los Angeles State Normal School, to the present time with its 157,000 volumes. The summer session held on the campus in Los Angeles is an adjunct of the University of California at Berkeley. The book fund has varied from \$25,000 to \$45,000 a year. The staff numbers 32 full-time assistants. Several private libraries have been acquired, among them the John Fiske library, the classical library of the late Professor Louis Havet, the library of the late Professor Arthur Chuquet of the College of France which yields about 9000 volumes and covers the periods of the French Revolution, the Empire, and modern Europe.

In speaking of the Huntington library, Director Max Farrand explained that a bulletin is to be issued by the library. This will be an organ thru which information about the library may be sent. No books or manuscripts can be loaned, but photostat copies are made liberally and are available for loan. Anyone may come and use the material at the library, but if he wishes to use it for publication

it will be insisted that this material be definite. Authenticity of text and quality of editing are matters of concern to the management of the library. Mr Farrand said that the library welcomed requests for information and hoped to work in close coöperation with other libraries.

Robert J. Usher, of the Howard memorial library, New Orleans, discussed The Selection of reference material in a library of moderate means. This material need not be elaborate but should be sufficiently inclusive to cover the scope of the library, and should be accurate, comprehensive, and as nearly as possible up to date. The library with small means has great difficulty in meeting this test. Mr Usher suggested, as a partial solution, treatises on economic and scientific subjects hidden away in public documents, and a judicious selection of periodical literature with indices. Small libraries might do well to subscribe to the abstract service offered by a number of publications to the exclusion of many current periodicals. Clippings and newspapers and other ephemeral matter often provide the best available information on out-of-the-way subjects. Better appraisal of books is needed and is an ever present subject, but less likely to receive attention than one which represents a current and often passing library movement. Every librarian would like to have the knowledge of the best sources of information on all the subjects represented in his collection. He would like to know not only the best general work on the subject, but also the best available information on divisions of the subject from .01, Philosophy, to .09, History. Mr Usher stressed the question: Would it be possible to publish a manual of information on reference material on five to ten thousand subjects? Such a work would meet with wide use, and might become a key to authoritative lists which exist. With limited funds for reference material, what is needed are lists of best material

and these arranged to suit budgets of varying dimensions. These lists might be planned to cover the needs of an organization which can spend but \$25 for such literature up to a list for the large library which can afford \$1000 for the purpose. He paid tribute to Mr Lummis' often-expressed intention to insert in books as needed the "poison label" somewhat to the effect that "There are more reliable works on this subject. Consult, for example:—" Mr Usher said to select wisely from a constantly increasing world of print in such a way as to treat the library's patron fairly and its funds economically, is a task calling for a high degree of skill. Whatever can be printed, therefore, in the nature of guides for proper reference material selection, adds materially to the usefulness of the library and to the esteem in which it is held by the public.

Mr W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan library, told of the basic list of books for college libraries, now nearly ready, which will help to solve the problem Mr Usher had stressed. The list is to be published under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation. Charles B. Shaw, of Swarthmore, is editor and has many collaborators.

Elinor Hand, of the University of California library, read a paper on A cost survey in a university library. (This paper will be treated later in LIBRARIES.)

Adeline Cooke, of the Seattle public library, discussed The Collegiate public library patron: pest or guest? (This paper and its discussion by C. B. Joeckel will appear later.)

Mrs Margaret R. Dornin, curator, University of California, presented a paper, The A. F. Morrison memorial library at the University of California, read by Deborah King, giving the character, scope, and appraisal of this library which has just begun its career, having been open less than two and one-half years and already proved itself one of

the important factors in the college life of the campus.

Officers elected for the group for the coming year are: Chairman, F. L. D. Goodrich, librarian, City College of New York; secretary-treasurer, Jackson E. Towne, librarian, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Northeastern Library Association

Meeting at Swampscott

A meeting of nearly 1,000 librarians from the New England states, New York, and New Jersey, gathered at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts, on June 13-18, for a joint library convention. The program was prepared by a committee composed of the presidents of the participating organizations, and the responsibility of presiding at the many sessions was divided among the several presidents of the various organizations.

George H. Evans, president of the Massachusetts library club, presided at the opening meeting, June 13, which was a dinner session. Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts state librarian, extended greetings of welcome. Benjamin N. Johnson, historian and antiquarian of Boston and Lynn, interested his audience with a talk on the North Shore in tradition and history. He spoke particularly of the association of Capt. John Smith with the region, the tradition of Thorwald the Dane, and the part played by Roger Conant, founder of Salem and Beverly. He made the story of the Marblehead and Gloucester fishermen extremely interesting as he told of their part in the wars of the nation. "We owe to the Puritans the Massachusetts Bay Charter which abolished feudalism and had a great influence in United States history."

Coöperation between special libraries and public libraries was discussed Saturday morning under the direction of the Special Libraries association of Boston. Margery Quigley, librarian of Public

library, Montclair, N. J., declared that arrangements should be made whereby special days be set aside at various intervals by special libraries for the purpose of holding lectures for the public librarians, that the material in a special library is of the utmost importance to the public librarian. Mrs Dietrichson, librarian of the Business branch, Boston public library, said that her branch had been successful since its opening because of its location and the type of material it offers. It was announced that the Boston medical library offers the use of its great reference material to all public libraries in New England.

The New England School Library association also held a meeting the same morning where Rollo Walter Brown gave an inspiring talk, "The Biographer looks twice at life." Mr Brown told why certain characters are favorite subjects for biographers. Of these, he named Dean Briggs of Harvard, a man whose record is such that he may be written about while he is still alive.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs Gordon Brinley in medieval costume gave a delightful interpretive reading from the Canterbury tales. The Saturday evening session was directed by the Connecticut group when Professor Odell Shepard of Trinity College, Hartford, spoke on New England poetry and poets, paying special tribute to Frost, Thoreau and Emerson. He read characteristic selections from their poetry.

Sunday was a lovely day for rest and recreation and many enjoyed the quiet and peace of the ocean. In the afternoon Miss Katharine P. Loring, of Prides Crossing, offered her usual gracious hospitality at her beautiful home. In the evening a birthday party was held for Gardner M. Jones, it being his eightieth birthday. All who were born in the month of June were invited to attend. Among these were Walter L. Brown of Buffalo, James I. Wyer of Albany, and Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield. Mr

Wyer, in happy vein, presented to Mr Jones the felicitations of his many friends. Mr Jones, charter member of the Massachusetts library club and a member of the second class of the New York State library school, has been librarian of the Salem public library for 41 years. In addition to a concert offered by the hotel orchestra, an impromptu musicale was offered by the following talented librarians present: Grinton Will, librarian of the Public library, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Marjorie Martin, librarian of the Public library, Dalton, Mass.; Louise Day of the Public library, Lynn, Mass.; and Emily Piser of the Public library, Newton, Mass.

Four round-tables were held on Monday morning. The round-table of commission staff workers, led by E. Louise Jones, had representatives from each of the New England states, New York, and New Jersey, who discussed courses of study for untrained librarians by institutes, extension courses, salaries for librarians with little experience, certification as worked out in New York state, county libraries in New York and New Jersey, problems of school library administration, the weeding out of books of no permanent value, and simple cataloging. The latter discussion, led by Mrs Frances R. Coe, attracted about 200 persons. Mrs Coe defined a small library as "an open-shelf, public library containing anywhere from 100 to 30,000 volumes. A catalog for such, needs few bibliographic details for the people turn to it only when they cannot find what they want on the shelves, and the staff uses it merely for answering questions or for reference work."

The round-table on work with the foreign born discussed Modern German and Italian literature with special reference to foreign readers, under the direction of Edna Phillips of Massachusetts. Leonilda Sansone, Italian librarian of the Aguilar branch of the New York public library, gave a practical analysis

of the characteristics and reading tastes of the Italian readers of America. She discussed the popular Italian literature suitable for public libraries, distributing a classified list of important Italian books published within the last five years. Dr John A. Walz, professor of German language and literature at Harvard University, sketched the growth and development of the German novel of the past, oft-times dull and lacking in form, through the more recent literary changes and influence which have shown a remarkable development in technique. Dr Walz presented a list of about 40 important German novels of contemporary interest by outstanding authors. Copies of these lists may be had from Edna Phillips, State House, Boston. Other questions discussed were: Loan desk problems, non-residents and transients, reserves, overdue books, the use of the telephone, and the use of the new charging methods—Dickman, Gaylord and Detroit. All attracted attention.

The speaker on Monday afternoon was Mrs Marion Cobb Fuller, research librarian of the Maine state library, who spoke on *The Librarian's library*. Professor Arthur W. Peach, of Norwich University, discussed Significant aspects of contemporary American literature, naming the significant ones: 1) the disastrous effect of the machine age on American literature, 2) the tendency of the novel to become more and more a medium of sociological discussion, 3) the contribution of new radical elements, emphasizing to some degree the Negro and especially the Jew. On Monday evening, Arthur G. Staples gave a delightful account of Edna St. Vincent Millay's early life.

The round-table for children's librarians, led by Alice M. Jordan, discussed the making of children's books more attractive and vivid thru book reviews, puppet shows, and story telling. Contributions to the discussion of children's books were: a review of the story of

Rolf and the Viking bow; a puppet show illustrating *The Last half hour*; and story telling of *Kidnapped* and *Peter and Wendy* by John J. Cronan, official storyteller of the Boston public library. This was followed by an illustrated story hour, *Pranks of Plato*; the comical adventures of a little bear in the great world, by Maribelle Cormack of Providence, R. I.

The round-table for hospital librarians had interesting presentations. Ida M. Cannon discussed the mutual interests of the hospital librarian and the hospital social worker. She stressed the need of closer coöperation between the social worker and the librarian, saying that much effort is expended in order that patients might continue to have the right food when they leave the hospital. It was equally important that patients have the right mental sustenance. Elsie M. Thurber linked the occupational therapist and the hospital librarian by their mutual interest in the therapeutic value of their work with patients. Trained librarians in hospitals should have, in addition to an understanding of books, a keen knowledge of people. The Somerville public library was given a book wagon and furnishings for the hospital library room by the Rotary club while the library provides the books and service.

On Tuesday, Elva S. Smith, of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, discussed *Open doors to literature*. This was followed by Professor Eric Kelly, of Dartmouth College, who spoke on *Symbolism in children's books*. On Tuesday evening, Mrs Edward MacDowell gave a charming, illustrated talk on the life, music and ideals of her husband. With the founding of Peterborough Colony, Edward MacDowell realized the fulfillment of his dream—a place of beauty and quiet where artists may go for inspiration and rest.

Book buying, especially for the limited budget, was the topic discussed Wednes-

day morning, with Leslie T. Little, of Waltham, Mass., as leader. Mr Little urged small libraries to wait, except for popular authors, until books have been proved worthwhile, and often to be had later at reduced prices. He pleaded for more effective buying and less wasting of book funds on mediocre and over-priced books. In the afternoon, Mildred C. Clapp, of the Newark public library, read a paper on Public library service to business, as illustrated by the business branch. John Farrar gave an informal, interesting talk, well-spiced with humor, relating some of his experiences with publishers, writers and reviewers. Mr Farrar explained the one-dollar book by saying it was merely an experiment and the publishers have no way yet of telling its success.

The week's meeting closed on Wednesday evening with a fitting celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary. Those in attendance were invited to appear in any American costume of the past, and about 200 librarians took part in a grand march thru the lobby of the hotel to the ballroom. Episodes from the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were enacted by groups from the Boston, Newton, Somerville and Lynn public libraries, and a scene from the Watertown Tercentenary pageant was repeated.

A committee consisting of Edward H. Redstone, Harold T. Dougherty and Theresa C. Stuart presented resolutions expressing appreciation to the speakers, to the associations, to the hostesses, to Miss Vivian J. Morse and her untiring assistants for 802 registrations, to the participants in the evening celebrations, to Remington-Rand for registration equipment and assistants, to Clement E. Kennedy of the New Ocean House for his usual courteous hospitality, to Ginn and Company for furnishing convention badges, to the Green Line Tours Inc. for transportation, and to Katharine P.

Loring for her gracious hospitality. Resolutions of greetings were sent to Mr and Mrs R. R. Bowker, regretting Mrs Bowker's illness and hoping for her speedy recovery.—*From report of Elizabeth W. Reed, recording secretary.*

Library Meetings

California—The eighth library district met at Quincy, September 27, with Katherine Woods as president and Elisabeth C. Haines as secretary. Greetings were given from Judge J. O. Moncur, of Plumas County, L. B. O'Rourke, chairman of the Plumas County Board of supervisors, and W. E. Miller, chairman of the Sierra County Board of supervisors.

Short talks were made by Mary Barmby, president of the California library association; Mabel Gillis, state-librarian, who spoke on Eighty years of progress; Mrs Julia G. Babcock who spoke on Cooperation; Cornelia Provines who reported on service given to Weimar Sanatorium; and Mrs Vivian Long, Plumas County superintendent of schools, who discussed The School as a unit in library service.

At the close of the afternoon meeting, the members were taken for a sight-seeing trip to enjoy the autumn beauties of the mountains, ending with a beautifully decorated banquet.

At the evening meeting an interesting illustrated talk on Bookplates was given by Lenala Martin, and a discussion of Western writers, by Harrison Leussler.

Breakfast the next morning at the lovely Meadow Valley Inn closed one of the pleasantest gatherings in the history of the district.

HAZEL GIBSON LEEPER
Secretary

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania library club held its stated meeting for May in the lecture room of the Free library of Philadelphia. Edwin A. Fleisher ex-

plained the Fleisher music collection.

The following officers were elected: President, A. S. W. Rosenbach; first vice-president, Ernest Spofford; second vice-president, Anne Wallace Howland; secretary, Martha C. Leister; treasurer, Josephine B. Carson.

The St. Louis chapter of the A. L. A. held a meeting on the evening of Friday October 3 in the St. Louis public library. Professor John Hubert Cornyn, faculty member of the Mexican National University, gave a lecture illustrated with lantern slides on the Ancient civilization of Mexico. During 10 years research among ancient Aztec documents, Professor Cornyn discovered the "lost literature of the Aztecs," which disappeared over 300 years ago.

MRS MARY J. GILBERT

Coming meetings

The Arizona state library association will hold its annual meeting at Phoenix, November 10.

The annual meeting of the New Mexico library association will be held at Albuquerque, November 6-7.

The annual meeting of the Southeastern library association will be held at Tampa, Florida, November 27-29.

County Libraries in France

At the beginning of this year, the French Ministry of education charged an extra-parliamentary committee with the care of considering the best ways for organizing county libraries in France.

In the scope of realizing the committee's resolutions, the French library association decided to hold in April 1931, a Congress of "*Lecture publique*" in Algeria.

The congressists will successively visit Algiers, Bona, Constantine, Setif, Oran, Miliana, Orleansville, Tlemcen.

For full particulars, apply to *M. le Secrétaire de l'Association des bibliothécaires français*, 11, rue Guénégaud, Paris-6e arr.

American Library Association

News and Notes

At a meeting of the Executive board held in Los Angeles, June 23, some decisions were reached as follows:

The Woolston Book Company of Nottingham, England, was chosen to act as agents for A. L. A. publications.

Approval was voted of the action taken by Carl L. Cannon, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on bookbuying, endorsing the proposed amendment to the Vestal Bill (H.R. 6990).

Appointment was made of a Committee on annuities and pensions to study and promote the development of annuities, pensions and insurance for librarians.

The following manuscripts were accepted for publication: Basic books for the junior college library, by Edna Hester; Index to club program material, by Elizabeth Henry; The Program for elementary school library service, by Lucile Fargo; and Library service to children, by Effie L. Power.

Books recommended in the forthcoming reading course on Short story writing, by Blanche Colton Williams, in the *Reading with a Purpose* series, are:

A handbook on story writing, Blanche Colton Williams; Short story technique, Stewart Beach; and Free lance writers' handbook, William Dorsey Kennedy and Margaret Gordon.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, has accepted membership on the National Council of Intellectual Coöperation for the United States. The council is being organized by the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, established last February in Havana. Its aim is to coöperate with other national councils in the "study and solution of the problems of intellectual life in the Americas."

A reduction of one and one-half fare will be had on the "Certificate Plan" by the railroads for the meeting of the American Library Association at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, December 29-31, if not less than 150 persons obtain regularly issued certificates from ticket agents at starting points and if these certificates are properly validated in

Chicago. Railroad agents will be prepared to furnish any further information necessary.

The following groups have been listed for meetings: A. L. A. Council, Executive board (closed doors), American Library Institute, League of library commissions, Board on Adult education (closed doors), Normal schools, Large public libraries, University, reference and college librarians and the Bibliographical society of America.

The Committee on A. L. A. activities has been holding conferences during the last year or more with the idea of making a full report to the council and through them to the association, as to what the activities at A. L. A. Headquarters are, who perform them, and the cost to the association, and also, as to the activities of important committees.

The Committee on A. L. A. activities is made up of C. H. Compton, of St. Louis, chairman; Gratia Countryman, of Minneapolis; and Dr H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress.

Several meetings have been held, and a report on the findings will be made at the Midwinter meeting. The report in full will appear in *A. L. A. Bulletin* which every member of the association will receive about December 1.

A Library Colony

Definite plans for the development of a "Library Colony" at Lake Placid, beginning with the 1931 vacation season, will be announced soon by a special committee of the American Library Institute which has been augmented by representatives of various other groups of librarians. Arrangements have been made which will appeal to all grades in the library profession, including those who seek ideal surroundings for prolonged rest, restoration from overwork, cultural stimulus while on leave of absence, enriched opportunities during retirement, as well as unexcelled facilities for the

usual vacation period in company with congenial friends.

Special reduction rates, made possible by the Education Foundation of the Lake Placid club, will offer full club privileges to those who join the "Library Colony" for either a short or long period, and, if the number of applications is sufficient, a special cottage with its own culinary department will be available, even during the club's busiest season (August) which heretofore has been closed usually to those holding special library privileges.

Later on, opportunity will be provided for the construction of personal bungalow cottages which may be clustered together and operated with the customary housekeeping facilities or provision made to enjoy the privilege of meals at cost in a central dining room. Members of the colony who prefer tent life may arrange for free camping sites on lake shore and at mountain foot. Thus it will be possible for groups of friends to plan their vacations together in a location whose natural beauty is known the world over, and enjoy in addition the exceptional social and educational advantages of the Lake Placid club. The expense may be no greater than that usually met in an ordinary vacation.

Further detail will appear soon. Those who are interested in these opportunities and would like to assist in their development by advising their friends should write at once to the chairman of the committee, Herbert O. Brigham, librarian, State library, Providence, R. I. Information may also be obtained from Frank P. Hill, 230 Clifton Avenue, Malden, Mass., Charles E. Rush, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, and Carl B. Roden, Public library, Chicago.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National University Extension association will be held the third week of May, 1931, at Boulder, Colorado.

Interesting Things in Print

The United States Department of the Interior has issued *Bulletin No. 6* dealing with State direction of rural school library service, by Edith A. Lathrop, assistant specialist in school libraries.

Bulletin No. J-3 of the California State Department of Education presents a very interesting presentation of the "California Junior College Mental-Educational Survey," by Walter Crosby Eells, associate-professor of Education at Stanford University.

The *Peabody Journal of Education* for July, 1930, contains a report on Rural school library service from county libraries aided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, by Jackson E. Towne, librarian of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

The *Bulletin of The Bureau of School Service*, issued by the University of Kentucky, contains a presentation of a study that has been made of the type of high school curriculum which gives the best preparation for college, by Dr James A. Yates, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

The October number of *Books for All*, the monthly bulletin published by the Providence public library, carried notices of the death of the late lamented William Eaton Foster from the librarian and others, as well as tributes from the community.

The address delivered by George F. Bowerman at the 1930 commencement exercises of the Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, has been issued in pamphlet form. The title "A chief librarian looks at work with children: Pittsburgh's contribution thereto" is a valuable contribution to the librarian's personal and professional library.

The *Index for Social Science Abstracts*, Volume 1 (1929) has just been published. It contains 10,000 entries under authors' index, and 25,000 under

subject index. It covers about 3,000 journals, in 25 languages; 11,093 abstracts were published in 1929.

Since 1929 more than 1,000 journals have been added to *Social Science Abstracts* which is published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council with the collaboration of 1,500 scholars here and abroad. The office of publication is at 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University. Sample copy will be sent on request.

A recent pamphlet issued by the A. L. A. is *Helps for club program makers*, compiled by Elizabeth G. Henry of the Public library, Seattle. Miss Henry says in her preface, "While this index is primarily for the use of librarians who work with women's clubs, it may prove useful to others also."

Useful information on the organization of clubs and study groups is listed separately. Special features of the booklet are a list of books from which original programs may be constructed, a directory of periodicals and organizations to which reference is made, and a directory of state agencies which will give advice to women's clubs.

Some outlines have been included that have been printed before, but while out of print they will still be available in many libraries. The index to the material of the pamphlet is a very valuable feature.

A recent product of the bibliographical studies of Dr George Watson Cole, librarian emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery, is a handsome pamphlet of some 100 pages covering "A survey of the bibliography of English literature, 1475-1640, with especial reference to the work of the Bibliographical Society of London." Librarians will be especially interested in the review of the men and work of the Bibliographical Society in which British librarians were more or less connected.

In the second chapter, What should be found in bibliographies is commended to the attention of recent students in library schools and many librarians who can hardly register as recent, for the information it contains as to what should be found in bibliographies.

The survey, as treated by Dr Cole, makes interesting reading of much information that has been rather obscured sometimes by manner of presentation in other and former treatments. A synoptical index makes a division of bibliographical material that will be especially helpful to beginners in library research.

Picture books for children, viewed as a link in the movement toward international understanding, are listed by the A. L. A. in a recently published booklet, *Children's books from twelve countries*. In compiling this list of 300 titles, a special committee of the association was assisted by teachers and librarians in the countries represented.

This collection is designed to create in American children a friendly interest in the children of other countries thru the enjoyment of attractively illustrated volumes from far away lands and to assist librarians in supplying children of the foreign born with books in the language of their parents.

Countries represented in the list are Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Holland, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, and America. In the American list, book titles are given in the original and descriptive notes in English.

The encouragement of foreign born children to use their native language is stressed by Edna Phillips, supervisor of Library work with foreigners in Massachusetts, who says:

Workers with the foreign born as well as children's librarians believe it highly desirable that children of foreign birth retain a reading knowledge of their parents' language at the same time they are studying English.

Library Schools

Carnegie library school

The school is offering an extension course in Administration once a week from September 30 thru March 1931. The instructors are Ann Macpherson, Elva L. Bascom, and Adeline Bernstein, of the regular teaching staff. The group of 29 registered for this course represents elementary library-teachers, many of whom have taken summer session work at Carnegie library school.

On October 2, Dr G. A. Yoakam, of the University of Pittsburgh, gave an interesting lecture to the school on How to attain adequate speed in reading.

Forty-one new appointments have been made since the last report was issued.

Mildred M. Boudeman, '30, was married to Thomas F. Stradley, October 5, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr and Mrs Stradley will make their home in Pittsburgh.

Grace C. Bleichner, '29, was married to James H. Grady, August 6, at Pittsburgh. Mr and Mrs Grady will live in Buffalo, New York.

Drexel Institute

The School of library science opened its thirtieth year on September 22, with an enrollment of 53 students in the graduate school and 28 in the classes for school librarians.

The students come from 18 states and are graduates of 38 colleges—49 with the bachelor's degree and three with the master's degree.

Two of the students had previously joined the American Library Association—51 others joined this month, thus giving the class one hundred per cent membership.

The full-time faculty remains the same as last year, with the addition of Dorothy Bemis, librarian of the Lippincott library of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, as part-time instructor. Mildred H. Pope, librarian of Girard College, will also resume her lectures as part-time instructor.

Recent appointments

Kathryn E. Richardson, '24, librarian, Georgian Court College, Lakewood, N. J.

Bernice Chandler, '30, librarian, Junior-Senior high school, Springfield Township, Philadelphia.

Caroline E. Dickson, '30, librarian, High school, Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

Lillian M. Lewis, '30, librarian, Ogontz School, Pa.

Elizabeth J. Thornley, '30, librarian, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Pa.

ANNE W. HOWLAND

Director

McGill University

The initial class in the McGill University library school, since its standards have been raised to admit only those who have a bachelor's degree from a recognized university, is composed of 11 women and two men. These are graduates of the University of New Brunswick, McGill, University of Toronto, University of Manitoba, University of British Columbia, Dalhousie, Queen's, University of Chicago, Mount St. Vincent, Oxford, and the University of Copenhagen.

An evening course in book selection is being given by Mrs Mary Duncan Carter, assistant-director of the library school, which has a registration of 13.

Summer session

The usual summer session was held at McGill University under the direction of Dr G. R. Lomer, university-librarian, assisted by Miss M. M. Herdman, assistant-professor of Library Science, and Louis Shores, librarian of Fisk University. The class which was of more than the average ability, consisted of 12 full-time students and three partials and represented a geographical distribution from Virginia in the South, Missouri in the West, to New Brunswick in the East.

Concurrently with this regular summer session, a similar course was given at the University of British Columbia under the direction of Mrs Mary Duncan Carter, assistant-director of the library school. The class consisted of 12 full-time students and one partial.

University of Michigan

Two important changes marked this year's entrance requirements. All students entering for the first year must now present 120 hours of credit (equivalent to a bachelor's degree) from this university or from another approved college. In addition, considerably higher undergraduate scholastic records are now specified in the qualifications for admission, because of the new regulation that all entering students must have 50 per cent more "honor points" than credits.

As was anticipated, the strict enforcement of these higher standards for admission has resulted in a slight decrease in enrollment this year. A total of 59 students have registered, representing the following states in addition to Michigan: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Canada. An unusually large proportion of the students have had practical library experience. Advanced degrees held by students include five M.A.'s and one Ph.D.

Special efforts are being made to individualize the work of graduate students as much as possible, so that each may spend a considerable portion of his time on problems and subjects of particular interest to him.

C. B. J.

New Jersey College for Women

A class of 10 registered in the Library school, September 15. Eight of the class expect to complete the course this year. Eight students are from New Jersey and two from New York state. Preliminary practice work was offered by the best local libraries.

The first official library visit was made to the New Brunswick public library on September 25 where Mr Fogg talked to the class on Points in administration of the library, after which the students worked on the questions based on the local library.

Miss Higgins conducted the course in Book selection in the Summer library school at Ocean City under the New Jersey Public Library commission. Miss Fenton completed a quarter's work during the summer in the Graduate library school, University of Chicago. Miss Fair assumed the duties of director of the Library school in September, following Miss Howard who resigned to accept the position of dean of the Library school, Emory University, Georgia.

Appointments from the class of 1930 include:

Mildred Beck, assistant in the Queens Borough public library; Catherine Curtis, temporarily in the Lakewood public library; Elizabeth Eagles in the children's department, Montclair public library; Sarah Fralich, assistant in Trenton public library; Alvia Jaekle, Kearny public library; Eileen Ross, assistant in children's work, New York public library; Elizabeth Skillman, assistant in Agriculture library, Rutgers University library, New Brunswick; and Dorothy Unangst, librarian, Junior high school, Bayonne, New Jersey.

Peabody College for Teachers

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, announces an appropriation of \$80,000 from the General Education Board, the money to be expended over a three-year period for the development of a school for school librarians. Many more high school librarians are needed in the Southern section, in accordance with the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Lucile Fargo, author of the A. L. A. library curriculum study entitled *The Library in the school*, has been offered the position of associate-director of the library school at Peabody College and has accepted. The curriculum will be developed in close coöperation with the Board of education for librarianship.

Jackson Towne, who acted as consultant in library service to the Julius Rosenwald Fund in its county library program from October, 1929, to June,

1930, will continue as librarian and director of the library school at Peabody College.

Pratt Institute

The class of 1931 opened with an enrollment of 26. It is a varied group as to nationality, sex, and previous experience. Six were born abroad, in Russia, Schleswig-Holstein, England, India, Mexico, and Canada. Nine registered from the Middle Atlantic states, two from New England, eight from the South, four from the Middle West, one from California, and one each from Nova Scotia and Mexico. Sixteen are college graduates, and only two have not gone beyond high school, but each of them has had compensating advantages. Nineteen have done some library work, six have taught, and six have been in business, only two girls just out of college having had no gainful experience. Their language equipment is unusually good. Besides the customary French, German and Latin—Spanish, Italian, Modern Greek, Russian, Danish and Hindustani can be read and spoken by some of the class. The average age is 26.6. Altogether it promises to be an interesting group to work with.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

College of St. Catherine

The College of St. Catherine library school, St. Paul, Minnesota, opened September 23 with a class of eighteen. Of these, thirteen are taking full-time work, five part time. Geographically considered, the class comes from five states: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Iowa.

The faculty of the school includes Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota; Lillian Busian, librarian, University of Minnesota high school library; Ruth Rosholt, head of the cataloging department, Minneapolis public library; Sister Marie Jose, librarian of the College of St. Catherine;

Sister Marie Cecilia, director of the College of St. Catherine library school.

Nine of the thirteen students who received the B. S. in L. S. degree from The College of St. Catherine in June 1930 are placed by states as follows: Illinois, one; Indiana, two; Iowa, two; Massachusetts, one; Minnesota, two; Pennsylvania, one.

SISTER MARIE CECILIA
Director

St. Louis public library

The class of 1931, which reported for class work on September 18, numbers 34 women and five men; seven of the women are enrolled in the special course, Library work with children, and the remainder are training for the general or for school work. Nearly two-thirds of the students have bachelor's degrees from colleges and universities, and three have master's degrees.

Dorothy Beck, '27, has accepted a position as assistant children's librarian in the Carnegie library, Oklahoma City.

Kathryn L. Ellis, '30, has been appointed reference assistant in the Public library, Peoria, Illinois.

Erma M. Meier, '30, received the appointment of librarian of the Grover Cleveland high school, St. Louis, on September 1.

Helen D. Ross, '30, has been appointed librarian of the Beaumont high school, St. Louis.

Mrs Katharine Hafner Westlake, '28, resigned from the St. Louis public library to become librarian of the John Burroughs school, St. Louis, September 1.

MRS HARRIET P. SAWYER
Principal

Simmons College

The winter session began on September 22, with a total enrollment of 77, 23 of whom are graduates of other academic colleges, and 54 of whom are seniors in the regular four-year program.

Of this number, 47 are from the New England states, and 14 other states and Canada are represented by the remaining 30, as follows: Arkansas, Canada, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New

York, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

We are sorry this year to lose from the staff the services of Ruth Leonard, '28, who so ably assisted the school for two years, but in her place we are fortunate to have Elizabeth Parker, '30. An extra assistant, Ruth Altman, '30, has been appointed, especially to assist in the Book selection and Children's work courses.

The death of Idelle Tapley, '17, entailed an unusual loss. She not only made her place in the professional field, but was one of the most loyal and devoted alumnae of the school.

Positions of the class of 1930, not previously reported, are as follows:

Margaret E. Beckett, assistant in circulation, Northwestern University library, Evanston.

Elsie I. Bishop, librarian, Wellesley high school library.

Margaret Allene Bush, librarian, High school, West Denver, Colorado.

Edith Mildred Carlson, assistant cataloger, Public library, Brookline, Mass.

Eleanor S. Clarke, assistant in children's work, Public library, Providence, Rhode Island.

Florence Eleanor Grove, children's assistant, Public library, Savannah, Georgia.

Helen M. D. Hanke, general assistant, Grinnell College library, Iowa.

Jean F. Kelsey, assistant, Northwestern University, Library of Commerce, Chicago.

Frances Iola Preble, associate librarian, Public library, Waterville, Maine.

Ruth Madeline Taylor, assistant, Vermont Historical Society library, Montpelier.

Grave Vander Veer Wagner, assistant, San Bernardino County library, California.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY
Director

The University of London school of librarianship has issued a prospectus giving full information about the courses of study, general arrangements and requirements connected with that school. The school is located at University College and has on its staff some of the outstanding library administrators of England. Dr E. A. Baker is director and Mr J. A. Wilks, assistant director, assisted by six other men.

Department of School Libraries

A man's judgment is no better than his information.

Editions of Children's Classics¹

Once a good story does not mean always a good story, but if it is excellent enough to endure it becomes a classic. If it is excellent enough to endure, why be concerned with its appearance? Nevertheless, such books must be effectively clothed. This clothing presents itself to our notice in three different types of garb.

First is the fine or de luxe edition, that triumph of the book-maker's art, as to format, paper, printing and illustration. One needs some of these in every well-rounded public library collection.

The second type and the one needing the most thought and consideration from the book purchaser's point of view, is what is generally spoken of as the standard edition. This means an edition within the price range of two dollars. And it is here that one must weigh and balance. Seldom can the whole range of titles within one publisher's edition be accepted. In many cases, the same titles appear in several editions and one must decide on two or three or four editions to use for general purchase. It is poor policy to have all of Robinson Crusoe, or Treasure Island in the same edition. One of these editions may be cheap in price, but will it give you as much wear as one for which you pay 25 or 50 cents more? That is one of the questions to be considered.

The educational edition presents the third type for one's decision. There are some cases where it is an admirable public library buy, but there are also many times when it is better left out. Seldom is its garb appealing.

MARY R. LUCAS
Providence, R. I.

The problem of book selection for children yearly becomes more complicated due to rapid growth of output in this field. Books must now undergo careful comparison with others to determine the status of new editions and the intrinsic merit of newly written books. The workmanship of format alone now requires thoughtful attention and the text and illustrations must come up to definite standards increased by competition.

At last, we realize, that since children are deeply color conscious, bindings should be chosen, wherever possible, which have an instant and magnetic appeal. It is thru this medium that children are largely influenced to take from the shelves for perusal a book formerly neglected because of unattractive binding. Add to this, brilliant end papers, well spaced print on paper of quality, excellent illustrations, and the result is hard to resist.

No longer are we forced for lack of better material to accept fairy tales and legends which are gruesome or brutal. Such editions, along with those which have been pruned to insipidness, are fast being replaced by collections which are well balanced in rendition and selectivity of content. Likewise, the newer books are conforming to higher standards in creating appreciation of finer literature. The broader scope of interests allows opportunity to stimulate the reading habit of many types of children. Humor is rarely coarse or brutal but rather nonsensical or whimsical.

Selection of editions should always be made where text and illustrations are in perfect harmony. The tendency of some artists to modernize illustrations by casting characters in costumes other than those which are traditional has, in most cases, proved only a jarring dis-

¹ Extracts from presentations at meeting of Section for library work with children, June 24.

cord. How often has Mother Goose, which gives us a panorama of the English society of that period, suffered at the hands of inexperienced artists. The ability of an artist to change his technique to blend perfectly with the type of story to be illustrated is one of the biggest factors in illustrating children's books. A close study of the text and illustrations of the few titles listed below will reveal what gems can be produced by happy collaboration of author and artist.

Lofting, *Story of Doctor Dolittle*, ill. by author.

Brooke, *Ring O' Roses*, ill. by author.

Milne, *When we were very young*, ill. by E. Shepard

Carroll, *Alice in Wonderland*, ill. by J. Tenniel.

LOUISE METCALF
Long Beach, Calif.

Selection of Children's Books¹

The "problem of children's book selection in libraries remote from publishing centers" was presented by Mrs Katherine Watson of the Denver public library. She made an original proposal as follows:

In Denver as the publishers' salesmen appear at the book stores with their spring or fall lines, they also call on the library, giving us an opportunity to see the new books. The selection of children's books is a real delight, especially when you can see the books themselves, instead of working from lists. The salesmen know their own line and we are glad to take advantage of their knowledge, always reserving our opinion, because they are naturally prejudiced in favor of their own books.

One does not hesitate about the "sure" buys, but where there is a question the decision is left until the book has been published, and either read or reviewed favorably. It is not difficult to find reviews of books, but the real difficulty is

to get the review soon after the book is published. One great need is to have the book reviews before we see the books.

It is easy to overbuy, as the books are very attractive, and one does not have time to examine them carefully. It is much easier to say yes than no.

The small libraries in Colorado are not so fortunate for the salesmen do not go to any of the small towns. The fact that the dealers carry such a limited stock, including only a small percentage of the new titles, makes it impossible for the small libraries to select books by actual examination, so they must of necessity wait for reviews, buy on reputation of author and publishers, A. L. A. approval, or be guided by the selection of the neighboring larger libraries, if any such be available.

If there was a western depository or jobber, it would help to solve the problem. There is a great need of having an honest and library-minded agent (possibly representing a group of publishers) who would travel the small towns and honestly place the right kind of books where they should be placed. As long as there is no western depository at the present time, it might pay the publishers to leave books for several weeks, after their fall trip, in order that the librarians in the surrounding towns might come to the larger city to examine them.

At our suggestion, one of the stores with a splendid children's book department, is considering sending a representative this fall to the small libraries in order to give the librarians a chance to see the new books. This plan was worked out successfully by another store a number of years ago, and was a great help.

Of course with children's books, we all know it is not necessary to buy many new titles for the small library.

The most regrettable weakness in the small libraries of our state is the collec-

¹Given at Section for library work with children, A. L. A., Los Angeles, June 24.

tion of children's books. They are so few in quantity and so poor in quality. Of course there are some exceptions. The difficulty is how to get the greatest number of good children's books with the least amount of money. One small library has but \$200 a year to spend for their entire book fund, so the amount spent for children's books cannot include many new titles, it does not even serve to buy many of "the tried and true."

The Place of the Library in Higher Education*

I am impressed with the great and complex problems which the library of a modern university faces. The relationship of the library to the educational and research work of an institution of higher learning is unique and peculiar. Time honored and true is the statement that the library is the heart of the university. No other division of the university articulates with all departments of instruction and research on the educational side and certainly no department can rank with the library which conserves and makes available the thought and capitalizes the experience of all mankind. The intellectual growth and vitality of every school and every division, of every professor and every student, depend on the vitality of the library.

A building is not a library altho it can and should be a beautiful home for a library. Books are not a library any more than blood is a man, altho they are just as indispensable to it. A library is a collection of books, housed adequately and if possible nobly, but most important of all, organized for use and directed by highly trained personnel toward the ends which it has been established to serve, whether they be recreation or research. And this most important feature of the library, its organization for use, in the infinite complexity of modern scholarship and the inexhausti-

ble flood of modern books, can be provided only by highly scientific methods, and by highly educated and organized staffs, differing from the teaching and research staffs of the institution in training, function, and privilege and differing even more widely from the clerical staff in duties and required educational qualifications.

The American Library Association would render a distinct and important aid to scholarship if it would organize within itself an efficient fact-finding body to supply university and college presidents with the basic material to enable them to cope intelligently with the fundamental problems which I have attempted to outline.—*From address of President Sproul at Los Angeles.*

The Junior College Journal, official organ of the American Association of junior colleges, published by Stanford University Press, makes its initial appearance in its October issue. Dr Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior and president of Stanford University, writes an introduction:

I look for a life of service and some turbulence for the *Junior College Journal*. Its mission of information, its policy of open-mindedness and fairness, and its publication in the area where there is the greatest present activity in its chosen field, all speak for the importance of its creation.

Walter Crosby Eells, of the Stanford University education department, is editor of the new journal, and Doak S. Campbell, of Peabody College, associate. The advisory board contains names distinguished in education and representing the entire nation; the journal is not limited to any one section. The style of the journal is brisk and readable, and the news element is featured. John C. Almack conducts the book reviews.

The statement of the late deeply lamented President Harper on Junior colleges is worth the price of the whole year's subscription and should be studied by every school man still in doubt.

*The full address is to be printed in separates for distribution.

One of the resolutions adopted by the representative assembly of the National Education association, July 3, at Columbus, Ohio, is the following:

The National Education association believes that free public library service should be as general as free school service and urges adequate legislation and appropriations for the extension of library opportunities.

The National Education Association and the U. S. Bureau of Education will stress American Education Week this year, November 10-16. A list of suggestions as to what activities should be undertaken by teachers is found in the following:

Books contribute much toward the enrichment of life. They are an essential part of every home, every school and every community. Find out what use is made of books, magazines, newspapers, in your community, in public libraries, the school and the home. How many periodicals come regularly to the average home in your community? What are the most popular books in the home? What is a satisfactory amount for an item in the family budget for books and periodicals? What use do citizens other than students make of school libraries? What are the most interesting current books?

News From the Field

East

Lillian Ginsburg, Simmons '28, has become an assistant on the staff of the Kirstein library, Boston.

Katherine Warren, Simmons '14, has returned to the Yale University library at New Haven, Connecticut.

Mary A. McCarthy, Simmons '14, has been since April the assistant-librarian of the Kirstein library, Boston.

Frances Pope, Simmons '24, has accepted the position of cataloger on the staff of the Dartmouth College library.

Elvera L. Bianchi, Simmons '25, is now the librarian of the Junior High School library, Norwood, Massachusetts.

Esther C. Johnson, Simmons '16, has been appointed librarian of the High School library, Watertown, Mass.

Margaret Wood Emerson, Simmons '17, has accepted the position of cataloger at the General Theological library, Boston.

Jeannette Bowen, Simmons '27, has accepted a cataloging position at the Connecticut Agricultural College library, Storrs, Conn.

Ethel A. Childs, Simmons '28, was married on September 15 to Perley N. Storer. They will make their home in Portsmouth, N. H.

Agnes B. Spencer, Simmons '25, for some years on the staff of the Yale Law library, was married, June 30, to Rev Corwin Carlyle Roach at Hartford, Connecticut.

Stella Beal Merwin, Simmons '08, has become librarian of Jackson & Moreland Company, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, the position she held a number of years ago before she became Mrs Merwin.

Catherine M. Love, Pratt '24, formerly acting-director of the library school at the State College for Teachers, Albany, New York, was married on September 16 to Gregory Baker of Bangor, Maine.

The Boston medical library, said to be one of the largest medical libraries in the country containing over 50,000 volumes, has adopted a policy of lending its books to any doctor in New England. Physicians may avail themselves of this service thru inter-library loans, or by taking out a membership in the library at \$5 a year, or by borrowing books direct from the library.

Central Atlantic

Russell S. Jones, Pratt '23, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Brooklyn Technical high school.

Margaret Brickett, Simmons '26, has joined the staff of the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick.

William H. Brewer, Jr., Pratt '29, has been appointed librarian of the Museum

for the Arts of Decoration at Cooper Union.

Elizabeth Sheach, Pratt '24, returned from England in June and is working for the New Jersey public library commission.

Priscilla Chipman, Simmons '26, has been appointed a cataloger at the Queens Borough public library, Jamaica, New York.

Janette Woolsey, Pratt '26, children's librarian in the Ohio State University library, is working for a master's degree at Columbia University.

Anna Grace Wood, Pratt '27, of the Brooklyn Museum library staff, was married on August 2 to Howard L. Turner.

Phyllis Richardson Kane, Simmons '28, formerly on the staff of the Brooklyn public library, was married this summer to William Hobson Carroll.

Pearl M. Day, Pratt '28, formerly in the Economics division of the New York public library, is now librarian of the Public library at Larchmont, New York.

Norma B. Bennett, Pratt 1900, for many years librarian of the Public library, Madison, New Jersey, has retired from library work and is living at Madison.

Beatrice Clugston, Simmons '25, of the staff of the Cuyahoga County library department at Cleveland, was married to John Hartwell Moore, June 21, at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Clara Beetle, Simmons '14, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the Library of Congress, Washington. She spent last year in advanced study at Columbia University.

Sabra W. Vought, formerly librarian of Pennsylvania State College, assumed her new position as senior librarian and director of libraries of the U. S. Bureau of Education, October 1.

Eleanor Midwood, Simmons '27, formerly with the Hispanic Society of America library, New York City, was married recently to Captain Frank Trenholm Coffyn.

George P. Moore, Pratt '25, formerly assistant librarian in the Boys' High School library in Brooklyn, went this fall as assistant in the library of the De Witt Clinton high school in New York City.

Alice D. Sardeson, Pratt '30, a substitute on the staff of the Pratt Institute free library during the summer, has been made librarian of the Neptune High School library in Ocean Grove, N. J.

Mildred Starrett, Simmons '13, formerly with the Avery Architectural library, Columbia University, now Mrs Alexander Garrett, can be reached at 7 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, E. C. 4, London, England.

Gertrude Louis Harrington, Simmons '23, was married, March 29, to Leon Vermont Thompson in Brooklyn, New York. Mrs Thompson is continuing her work at the library of the Insurance Society of New York.

Mrs K. E. Barry, well known for her interest in good binding, has found it more convenient in living operations to take a new contract with the National Library Bindery Company, 1 Junius Street, Brooklyn, New York, where she writes she is very happily ensconced and busy with her new work.

Winifred L. Walker, reference assistant in the Business branch of the Public library, Newark, N. J., died October 9 after a short illness, aged 27. She had been a member of the Newark library apprentice class of 1922 and had spent her eight years of library service in that institution.

The Queens Borough public library will give entertainment over the radio for the children of the community at intervals during the winter thru the

courtesy of station WNYC. The first entertainment on October 17 was a story hour.

Central

Cecile Evans, Pratt '23, has taken charge of the children's library at State Teachers' College, Macomb, Illinois.

Mary Evelyn P. White, Simmons '29, has been appointed cataloger at the University of Cincinnati library, Ohio.

Antoinette Quinn, Pratt '21, Racine, Wisconsin, was married on August 16 to James B. Rohan.

Esther Colahan, Simmons '26, was married on May 29 to James Hutson Hopkins, and is living at 108 South Park Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.

Mildred Shand, Simmons '22, formerly a cataloger at the Lincoln memorial library, Springfield, Illinois, was married on July 2 to Leigh M. Kagy.

Cordelia Titcomb, Simmons '26, formerly with the Cuyahoga County library department at Cleveland, Ohio, was married on May 26 to James Ambler Smith.

Agatha Wade, formerly children's librarian at the Memorial Hall library, Andover, Mass., is now children's librarian of the Public library, Dearborn, Mich.

Charlotte Michaelsen, Simmons '26, is now librarian of Thornton Township High School library, Harvey, Illinois. Miss Michaelsen has been in Denmark for the last year.

Lucy M. Kinloch, Pratt '26, recently first assistant in the central children's room of the Utica public library, is taking the course in children's work in the Western Reserve library school and is working part-time in the Cleveland public library.

Milton E. Lord, for the past five years librarian at the American Academy of Rome, has assumed his post as director of libraries at the University of Iowa.

Miss Grace Wormer has been serving as acting-director of libraries at the University of Iowa for the past three years.

The corner stone of the Stewart memorial library at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was laid on October 15 with appropriate ceremony. Dr James Westfall Thompson, of the University of Chicago, made the address on The Offices of libraries in the preservation of culture.

Professor J. P. Naylor, many years head of Mathematics department at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, has given his library to the institution which he served so long, 1891 to 1925, then becoming librarian emeritus. The library was chosen with unusual care and judgment by Professor Naylor, over an experience of 40 years as teacher, experimenter and student of physics and mathematics.

The report of the Public library of Dubuque, Iowa, shows a total circulation of 371,413 v., of which 182,804 was juvenile; total number of lending agencies, 33, of which 25 are in the schools; number of books on the shelves, 54,016; total number of borrowers registered, 13,800; receipts, \$37,221; expenditures—books, \$7,369; repairs and improvements, \$9,378; library service salaries, \$12,916—total \$36,905.

The Public library, Kalamazoo, Michigan, serving a population of 60,000 with a collection of 100,000 volumes, closed its last year with a circulation of 505,857 books, or 8.4 per capita. In addition to the books there were loaned 1,568 clippings, 238,855 pictures, 33,180 lantern slides, and 123 maps, making a total of 779,583 units. Registration of borrowers was 45 per cent of the population. Some 20,000 reference questions were recorded as having claimed attention; hospital service was inaugurated, and the cus-

tomary work with children was carried on. The statistics show that the service of the library has trebled in the 12 years of the present administration. The finances covered a year of 13 months, and showed a total expenditure of \$79,336.86, or \$1.32 per capita. Of the total expenditures 62.8 per cent was for salaries, 21.1 per cent for books, etc., and 16.1 per cent for maintenance.

South

Madeline Dilworth, Simmons '26, has been appointed librarian of Limestone College, Gaffney, South Carolina.

Hallie Day Bach, Pratt '29, formerly cataloger in the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers' College library, has been appointed librarian of the Henry Clay high school in Lexington, Kentucky.

The annual report of the Public library, Richmond, Virginia, for 1929 records a book stock of 77,060 v., 29,842 registered borrowers, and a home circulation of 471,088. There were 11,391 books purchased, and 11,983 cataloged.

The staff numbers 22 full-time and 12 regular part-time workers. Within these ranks are five trained at library schools, six college graduates, whose composite library experience embraces service at 21 libraries.

Marion County, Tennessee, has organized the Marion County Public Library association. An outgrown church building in Lebanon will be remodeled to make it suitable for country library purposes. A local library has been maintained for more than 10 years by the Woman's club who turn it over, now, to Marion County with about 4,000 volumes and 1,400 card holders. The library's work has been handicapped by lack of proper quarters, and there is great enthusiasm for the new library.

The report of the Public library, Louisville, Kentucky, shows a circulation of 1,794,461 v., an increase of 233,785 over the previous year. There

were 13,670 borrowers registered, an increase of 3,211. This does not include many children using books in classroom collections. There are 97 stations in Louisville and Jefferson County placed for the convenience of readers. The circulation of books in Jefferson County was 81,558, 4.5 per cent of the total circulation.

Total receipts, \$226,765; cost of maintenance, \$204,335; books, \$39,991; payroll, \$132,144. Shelf space both in the main library and the branches is needed. Funds are asked for renting storage space for books not in constant use.

The Steedman architectural room in the St. Louis public library, containing a collection of over 600 v. on architecture and allied subjects, was opened on May 1. (LIBRARIES 33:559). The gift which makes this room possible is the most valuable in the library's history aside from the \$1,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the library's construction. An endowment has been provided also for the annual increase of the collection. The room is designed and decorated in the manner of a private library and is most attractive. It will be used chiefly by those of the architectural profession and admission will be by card.

West

Elizabeth Talley, Columbia '30, took charge, July 1, as librarian of the Garfield County library, Enid, Okla.

Dorothy E. Wing, Simmons '27, has been since Spring a cataloger at the State Teachers' College library, Valley City, North Dakota.

The Carnegie library, Ponca City, Oklahoma, reports the greatest year in the library's history with a circulation of 134,738 books, 36,251 stereographs, and 1,789 mounted pictures loaned for home use. The per capita circulation was 8.36, while 37 per cent were children's books. In six years the gain in circulation was 74,685.

Pacific Coast

Hazel G. Gibson, executive secretary of California library association, was married to Thomas B. Leeper, at the Memorial Church, Stanford University, July 20, 1930.

S. M. Jacobus, librarian of the Public library, Pomona, California, reports that the appropriation for that library for the coming year has been increased from nineteen cents to twenty and eight-tenths. This will permit increased salaries for staff members above the junior grade, and employment of one additional person on full time and another on half time.

The Contra Costa County free library, Martinez, California, in its annual report for 1930 covers the development of the library in matters of growth and production, supplemented by some valuable information concerning the individual library and particularly the work with the schools. The summaries of the various library activities make good presentation of the work that has been done with what seems an extremely small amount of money.

The following persons have been added to the staff of the Public library, Seattle, Washington: Jane M. Brehm, Gladys E. Burrows, Alice J. Dorman, Catherine Manley Hicker, Marian A. Jensen, Emily H. Keith, Ruth A. Kellogg, and Helene M. Stoner.

Five graduates of the University of Washington library school are working as half-time assistants in central and branch children's rooms of the Seattle public library while taking the advanced course in Children's work at the school.

Canada

Nora Bateson, Pratt '29, formerly reference librarian on the staff of the University of British Columbia library, has been put in charge of work with rural schools in the Demonstration library for the Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

Foreign

Elizabeth Madden, Simmons '29, has accepted a position as assistant in circulation at the American Library in Paris.

The 1928-1929 report of the Public libraries, Edinburgh, Scotland, shows a total of 2,351,739 v. issued for reference and home reading, an increase of 67,136 v. in one year. The total issue of 600,394 v. for home reading in one year in the Central library has been exceeded only in 1891 and 1892, when the stock of the library was new and when branch libraries were not in existence. The total book stock of the Edinburgh libraries is 306,560 v.

The library extension system serves 21 school libraries, 13 classroom libraries, 15 adult education libraries and 9 municipal libraries with a total stock of 17,899 v. which is not yet sufficient for the needs of the service. Over 54,114 books were accessioned, 14,618 rebound and 33,139 repaired.

The library was bequeathed, by the late William Cowan, chairman of the library committee since 1922, a valuable collection of volumes, pamphlets, views, and maps relating to Edinburgh which is said to represent an important part of Mr Cowan's life work. The collection of books in the reference library dealing with the history and topography of Edinburgh, with the addition of this gift, becomes one of first importance.

Wanted—Experienced children's librarian. Carnegie Public Library, Boise, Idaho.

Wanted—Position in library, College or Public. B. S. degree, library training. Address Ruth Van Abel, Gettysburg, South Dakota.

Wanted—Position by experienced children's librarian, highest references. Address: Winifred Bright, 627 11th St., Wilmette, Ill.